# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1843. [NO. 1383.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜


## BUGGIES FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell one second hand two wheel BUGGY, in good order, with Harness. Also, one very superior four wheel BUGGY, entirely new from the Shop, and brass mounted in beautiful style. Apply to

C. J. ORRELL,
Hay Street.

*Nov'r* 27, 1843. 82-4w

☞ I would exchange them for a good Carryall or Barouche.

## TO RENT.

That desirable House and Lot, belonging to Warren Prior, situated over Haymount, and adjoining Major McLean. Upon the Lot are all necessary Out Houses, with a Well of good water; also a Cistern, and both with good Pump. For terms, inquire of

GURDON DEMING.

*Fayetteville, Nov.* 25, 1843. 82tf

## AUCTION SALES.

I WILL offer my Stock of Dry Goods in Cheraw, S. C. at Public Auction, for Cash, on Thursday the 14th of December. The Stock is mostly this Fall's importation, and seasonable Goods, such as Cloths, Blankets, Merinoes, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

JOHN McARN.

*Nov.* 29, 1843. 82-tf

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, I will proceed to sell at the residence of Jonathan Evans, Jr., on Thursday the 7th day of December next, the following Property, viz:

Eight pair of Wagon Gear, one Cart, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.

Terms of sale, 90 days' credit. Note with approved security will be required before the Property is removed.

D. EVANS, Commissioner.

*Nov.* 23, 1843. 82-2w

## ALMANACS FOR 1844.

TURNER & HUGHES'S,
Farmers' and Planters',
Clay Almanac, with a Life of Clay;
For sale by E. J. HALE.

## SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 59 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, December 16, 1843.
GRAND SCHEME.
1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $12,000, 1 of $6,000, 40 prizes of $1,000, &c
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 60, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, December 23, 1843.
SPLENDID PRIZES.
1 Prize of $25,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of $5,000, 1 of $2,000, 10 Prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.
66 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 61 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, December 30, 1843.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of $5,000, 2 Prizes of $1,500, 30 of $1,000, &c. &c.
78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

*November* 16, 1843. 81-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

## IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

ON the 8th day of December next, the Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, (unless previously disposed of at private sale,) all the LANDS owned by him, lying on and near the Camden Stage Road, twenty-six miles West of Fayetteville, N. C., and universally acknowledged to be one of the most valuable and desirable Farms in the County of Robeson. The tract embraces six hundred and forty-one acres, a large portion of which is unequalled as to quality in this region. There are about one hundred acres under cultivation, with two excellent Springs convenient to the Farm.

Persons disposed to avail themselves of this important proposal, will, on application to the Subscriber on the premises, be shewn Lands which cannot but please.

Terms liberal, and made known at Sale.

P. McEACHIN.

*Robeson County, Nov.* 20, 1843. 81ts

## RANAWAY,

ON the 21st ultimo, my man FRANK, from my plantation near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C. Frank is about thirty years of age, stout and well built, has black skin, bushy hair, looks from you when he laughs, and can do coarse carpenter's work. Any person who will arrest and deliver the above negro to me, or lodge him in Jail, so that I get him, will be liberally rewarded.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

*November* 7. 80-4w

## IMPORTANT SALE OF ROCKY POINT LANDS.

*The "Mosely Hall" Estate, containing about* **2600** *Acres, among the finest Lands in the State.*

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, the undersigned will sell at the Court House in Wilmington, on Monday the 8th day of January next, being the first day of the Extra Term of New Hanover Superior Court, the well known Estate called "Mosely Hall," on Rocky Point, in said county, about 18 miles from Wilmington, within from 2 to 4 miles of the Rail Road, and lying immediately on the North East Branch of the Cape Fear, which is navigable thence to Wilmington, for boats and rafts. The tract contains about 2600 acres, of which a large proportion is of the richest and most durable soil, being founded on rotten Limestone, lying very near the surface, which affords an inexhaustible supply of manure. It cannot be worn out. The tract was entered, nearly a century ago, by Col. Mosely, the then Surveyor General of the Province of North Carolina, who selected it in preference to any Lands in the Province, on account of its exhaustless fertility; and though it has been cultivated ever since with no effort to improve it by artificial means, it still retains its rich soil.

It will be divided into several tracts, of which one will be put up at a time, with the privilege of all.

The terms of sale are very easy, being a payment of only one-eighth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in equal instalments at one, two, three and four years. Notes, with approved security, bearing interest from date, will be required.

ALSO, on the day following, will be sold on the premises, all the Stock and Plantation Utensils, of every description. Terms Cash.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*

*Fayetteville, Nov.* 20, 1843. 81-ts

☞ Raleigh Register (weekly paper.) Wilmington Chronicle, and Newbernian, please publish till sale, and forward accounts.

## LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS!

**JOHN C. THOMSON & CO.**

WOULD take this method to inform the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have removed their NEW

HAT, CAP & SHOE STORE

To the South West corner of the Market Square, in the building that was occupied by the late P. Pearce, deceased, as a Shoe Store, for the last six or eight years, where they will be happy to wait on such as may favor them with a call.

They will keep on hand a large assortment of

**Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,**

Of all kinds and sizes, manufactured under the eye of one of the partners, an advantage readily admitted. Justice to their friends, as well as to themselves, make it proper for them to say that they sell their goods cheap for Cash, that the losses sustained from bad customers will not have to be paid by good ones. Please to call and judge for yourselves as to quality and price. Thankful for past favors, they hope, by promptness and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Hats sold by us once Ironed gratis.

☞ The highest price paid for Furs.

N. B. Shoes repaired at the shortest notice, and in style.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

*Fayetteville, Nov.* 17, 1843. 76tf

## FLORAL COLLEGE,

ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

THE sixth Session of this Institution will commence the first Monday in January next, under the superintendence of the Rev. John R. McIntosh and Lady.

The Course of Instruction occupies three years, in each of which there are two Sessions of five months each. Some knowledge of English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic is required to enter the College Course.

The Studies of the Sophomore year are English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, History of the United States and of England,—per Session, $10 00

Those of the Junior year are Geometry, Algebra, Rhetoric, and History of Greece and Rome; Botany, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Trigonometry, 12 00

And those of the Senior year are Chemistry, Geology, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Evidences of Christianity, and Review of the whole, 12 00

Young Ladies who do not wish to take a Regular Course, if of proper age, or authorised by their parents, may pursue such Studies as are selected.

Lessons will be given in the Ancient Languages, if desired, without additional expense.

In the Preparatory Department, Spelling, Reading, and Writing are taught at $6 a Session; higher branches the same as in College.

EXTRA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Music on the Piano, | $16 00 |
| Use of Piano, | 2 00 |
| Painting and Drawing, | 5 00 |
| French, | 5 00 |
| Needle Work, | 2 50 |

Pupils entering within two weeks after the commencement of Session, will be charged for the whole Session or Quarter. Those after that, from the time of entrance; and no deduction will be made for absence, except in case of sickness.

Board, Washing, and Beds, at the Steward's Hall, $7 a month; Lights and Fuel a separate charge. Board, including all expenses, at respectable houses, from $6 to $7 a month.

Half of Tuition and Board payable in advance.

Young Ladies who occupy rooms in College, and board with the Principal at the Steward's Hall, will at all times be under the immediate supervision of the Teachers. Every attention will be paid to their comfort, as well as intellectual and moral improvement.

Punctual attendance at the beginning of the Session is greatly desirable.

Books and Stationary will be furnished at Fayetteville prices for Cash.

A house can be rented at the place large enough to accommodate eight or ten Boarders.

*Nov.* 19, 1843. 81-4w

## State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term,* 1843.

Naomi Briley *vs.* Geo. W. Briley and others.
Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George W. Briley, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to them,

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1843, and the 68th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 81-6w

## CALL AND SEE!

## FRESH NORFOLK OYSTERS,

At Cochran's Old Stand, Liberty Point, Up Stairs.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements with the Agent at Raleigh, for a supply of Fresh Norfolk OYSTERS three times a week, will be happy to serve them up to his friends at any hour of the day or night, either raw, stewed or fried.—Families supplied by the gallon or quart.

JOSEPH BROOKSBANKS.

*November* 21, 1843. 81-3w

## NOTICE.

I WILL SELL at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 1st day of January next, TWO SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company, assigned over to me by L. Mallett, for the security of certain liabilities I am under for him.

C. P. MALLETT.

*Fayetteville, Nov.* 14, 1843. 80ts

## NOTICE.

ON MONDAY the 1st day of January, 1844, will be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville, the residue of Property belonging to the Estate of the late James W. Hooper, viz:

Three Brick Stores and Warehouses, on the South side of Hay Street; one House and Lot on Mason Street; Pew No. 61 in the Presbyterian Church; Pew No. 45 in the Episcopal Church, and five Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Company.

A credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months will be granted, upon satisfactory security with interest from the date.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, Executrix.

*November* 14, 1843. 80ts

250 bbls. Yellow Planting POTATOES, received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by HALL & HALL.

*Nov'r* 15, 1843. 80tf

## LIME.

A LARGE lot of Fresh Thomastown LIME, just received and for sale very low, by

STUART & McGARY.

*November* 15, 1843. 80tf

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Honorable WILLIAM H. BATTLE, the Judge holding the Fall Term of Cumberland Superior Court of Law, that the business on the Civil Docket cannot be done at this Term: It is ordered by the said Judge, that a Special Court of Law be held for the said County of Cumberland, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the third Monday in December next; and that all persons interested may have notice thereof, It is ordered that publication be made by advertisement in both the newspapers published in Fayetteville, and by printed hand bills, posted at the Court House door, and other public places in said county.

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given, to all Suitors, Witnesses, and others, who were bound to attend at the said Fall Term, and not discharged, to make their personal appearance at the said Special Court, otherwise they will be dealt with as the Law provides. D. G. MACRAE, Clerk.

*Superior Court Office, Nov.* 16 1843. 81-tc

## RACES.

THE RACES over the Clarendon Course will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of January, 1844.

1st Day.—Best three in five, purse $150.
2d Day.—2 Mile h ats, do $250.
3d Day.—1 do do, do $100.
4th Day.—Proprietors' Purse, best three in five, $150; entrance $25, four or more to make a race.

*November* 10, 1843. 80-4w

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on the 12th day of December next, the Commissioners, elected according to the provision of the Act of Assembly removing the Court House in the County of Montgomery, passed at its last Session, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder the Lots in the Town of Troy, which has been laid off and established as the location and site of the Public Buildings in and for said County. Troy is situated on the main Market Road leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville, three miles West of Little River, and about twenty-two miles East from Stokes' Ferry, on the Yadkin. The situation of the Town is beautiful, finely watered, and remarkably healthy, and affords great inducements to persons, wishing to settle themselves in a village likely to become prosperous and flourishing, to attend and purchase Lots. One year's credit will be given for one-half of the purchase money, and two years' for the balance,—the purchasers giving bond and approved security.

On the same day, and at the same place, will be let to the lowest bidder, the building of a two-story Court House, of wood, fifty-six feet in length and forty-two feet in width,—the plan and specifications of which, in detail, will be made known on the day aforesaid. Bond and approved security will be required from the undertaker, conditioned for the faithful and workmanlike performance of his Contract, of good materials, and within the time prescribed and agreed on.

There is an inexhaustible supply of the best long leaf Timber convenient to the Town of Troy, and may be had upon the cheapest terms.

It is proposed to make the payments for the erection of said Building as speedy and punctual as may be,—the terms and times of which payments will be made known on the day.

Good workmen, wishing to undertake a job, will do well to attend.

The sale of Lots will be continued from day to day until all or a sufficient number of them are sold.

By order of the Board of Commissioners,

WILLIAM COGGIN, *Chairman.*

*Montgomery County, Nov.* 2, 1243. 80-4w

## State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term,* 1843.

Christian Shaw *vs.* John W. Shaw, Alexander G. Shaw, Angus C. Shaw, Mary C. Shaw, Sophronia L. Shaw, James Lytch and wife Sharah, Colin McArthur and wife Harriet, Fanny W. Shaw, Catharine McKay Shaw, Daniel A. Shaw, and Joseph Shaw, heirs at law of John M. D. Shaw, deceased.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John W. Shaw and Alexander G. Shaw, two of the Defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, notifying the said John W. Shaw and Alexander G. Shaw, to be and appear before the Justices, at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, G. A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of October, A. D. 1843. G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 81-6w

## POETRY.

FROM THE NEW MIRROR.

### ON WITNESSING A BAPTISM.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

She stood up in the meekness of a heart
Resting on God, and held her fair young child
Upon her bosom, with its gentle eyes
Folded in sleep, as if its soul had gone
To whisper the baptismal vow in heaven.
The prayer went up devoutly, and the lips
Of the good man glowed fervently with faith
That it would be, even as he had pray'd,
And the sweet child be gather'd to the fold
Of Jesus. As the holy words went on,
Her lips mov'd silently, and tears, fast tears,
Stole from beneath her lashes, and upon
The forehead of the beautiful child lay soft
With the baptismal water. Then I thought
That, to the eye of God, that mother's tears
Would be a deeper covenant—which sin,
And the temptations of the world, and death,
Would leave unbroken—and that she would know
In the clear light of heaven, how very strong
The prayer which press'd them from her heart had been
In leading its young spirit up to God.

## Cooper's New Novel.

WYANDOTTE, 2 vols for 50 cents
Also, Sam Slick in England, 20 cents; Ten Thousand a Year, 50 cents; Charles O'Malley, 50 cents; Harry Lorrequer, 50 cents
The republication of Harper's Family Library, 25 cents a volume E J HALE

## SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

*Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.*

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

*Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.*—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

NORWICH, Nov. 4, 1842.

*New London Co.—ss.*

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted facts are substantially true.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDS,
Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has a[illegible] constantly achieving such remarkable [illegible] difficult class of diseases to [illegible] is subject, and ask for Sands' [illegible] take no other.

☞ A[illegible] just[illegible] and for Sale at the [illegible]k Store

*August* 15, 1843. 67-tf

## PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

## THE SUCCESSFUL GOING ON OF MAJOR JONES'S COURTSHIP.

PAINEVILLE, Dec. 27, 1842.

*Mr. Thompson*—Dear Sir; Crismus is over, and the thing's ded. You know I told you in my last letter I was gwine to bring Miss Mary up to the chalk at Crismus. Well, I done it, as slick as a whistle, tho' it come mighty nigh bein a serious undertakin. But I'll tell you all about the whole circumstance. The fact is, I'd made my mind up more'n twenty times to jest go and come rite out with the whole business, but whenever I got where she was, and whenever she looked at me with her witchin eyes, and kind o' blushed at me, I always felt sort o' streeked and fainty, and all what I made up to tell her was forgot, so I could'nt think of it to save me. But you're a married man, Mr. Thompson, so I couldn't tell you nothing about poppin the question, as they call it. Its a mighty great favour to ax of a rite pretty gal, and to people as ain't used to it, it goes monstrous hard, don't it? They say widders don't mind it no more'n nothin. But I'm makin a transgression, as the preacher ses.

Crisinus eve I put on my new suit and shaved my face as slick as a smoothin iron and went over to old Miss Stanley. As soon as I went into the parler whar they was all sitting round the fire, Miss Carline and Miss Kesiah both laughed rite out—

"There, there," ses they, "I told you so, I knew it would be Joseph."

"What's I done Miss Carline?" ses I.

"You come under sister's chicken bone, and I do believe she knew you was comin when she put it over the door."

"No, I didn't—I didn't, no such thing now," ses Miss Mary, and her face blushed red all over.

"Oh, you needn't deny it," ses Miss Kesiah, "you 'long to Joseph, now, jes as sure as ther's any charm in the chicken bones."

I know'd that was a first rate chance to say somethin, but the dear little creater looked so sorry and kep bushin so, I couldn't say nothin zactly to the pint, so I tuck a chair and reached up and took down the bone, and put it in my pocket.

"What are you gwine to do with that bone now, Major?" ses Miss Mary.

"I'm gwine to keep it as long as I live," ses I, "as a Crismus present from the handsomest gal in Georgia."

"When I sed that she blushed worse and worse."

"Aint you shamed, Majer?" ses she.

"Now you ought to give *her* a Crismus gift, Joseph, to keep all *her* life," ses Miss Carline.

"Ah," ses old Miss Stanley, "when I was a gal we used to hang up our stockins"—

"Why mother!" ses all of 'em, "to say stockins rite afore ——"

Then I felt a little streaked too, cans they was all blushin as hard as they could.

"Highty-tity!" ses the old lady—"what 'finement. I'd like to know what harm there is in stockins. People now-a-days is getting so mealy-mouthed that they can't call nothing by its name, and I don't see as they're any better than the old time people was. When I was a gal like you, child, I used to hang up my stockins and git em full of presents."

The gals kept laughin.

"Never mind," ses Miss Mary, "the Majer's got to give me a Crismus gift—wont you Majer?"

"Oh, yes," ses I, "you know I promised you one."

"But I didn't mean *that*," ses she.

"I've got one for you, what I want you to keep all your life, but it would take a three bushel bag to hold it," ses I.

"Oh, that's the kind," ses she.

"But will you keep it as long as you live?"—says I.

"Certainly I will, Majer."

"Now you hear that, Miss Carline," ses I; "she ses she'll keep it all her life."

"Yes, I will" ses Mary—"but what is it?"

"Never mind," ses I, "you hang up a bag big enough to hold it and you'll find out what it is in the mornin.'"

"Miss Carline winked at Miss Kesiah and then whispered to her—then they both laughed and looked at me as mischievous as they could. They 'spected somethin.

"You'll be sure to give it to me now, if I hang up a bag," ses Miss Mary.

"And you promise to keep it," ses I.

"Well, I will, caus I know you wouldn't give me nothin that wasn't worth keepin."

They all agreed that they would hang up a bag for me to put Miss Mary's Crismus present in, in the back porch, and about 9 o'clock I told 'em good evening and went home.

I set up till midnight, and when all was gone to bed I went sofily into the back gate, and went up to the porch, and thar, shore enuff, was a great big meal bag hangin to the jice. It was monstrous unhandy to git into it, but I was tarmined not to back out; so I got some chairs on top of a bench and got hold of the rope and let myself down into the bag, but jest as I was gettin in, the bag swung agin the chairs, and down they went with a terrible racket. But nobody did'nt wake up but old Miss Stanley's grate big d[illegible]og, and here he cum ripin and tarin thro[illegible]e yard like wrath, and round and r[illegible] went tryin to find what was the [illegible] sot down in the bag and did'nt [illegible]der than a kittin, for fear he'd f[illegible]t, and after a while he quit barkin. T[illegible] began to blow bominable cold and the[illegible] turnin round and swingin so[illegible]me seasick as the mischief. I [illegible] to move for fear the rope would [illegible]d let me fall, and thar I sot with my [illegible]din like I had an ager. It seemed [illegible]e I would never come daylight and I do believe if I did'nt love Miss Mary so powerfully I would froz to deth; for my hart was the only spot that felt warm, and it did'nt beat more'n two licks a minit, only when I thought how she would be sprised in the mornin, and then it went into a canter.—Bimeby the cussed old dog come up on the porch and begun to smell bout the bag, and then he barked like he tho't he had treed somethin. "Bow wow, wow!" ses he. Then he'd smell agin, and try to git up to the bag. "Git out" ses I, very low, for fear they would hear me; "Bow wow, wow!" ses he. "Begone! you bominable fool," ses I, and I felt all over in spots, for I spected every minit he'd nip me, and what made it worse, I could'nt see whar bouts he'd take hold. "Bow wow, wow!" Then I tried coaxin—"come here, good feller," ses I, and whistled a little to him, but it want no use. Thar he stood and kep up his eternal whinin and barkin, all night. I could'nt tell when daylight was brakin, only by the chickens crowin, and was monstrous glad to hear 'em, for if I had to stay there one hour more I don't believe I'd ever got out o' that bag alive.

Old Miss Stanley come out fust, and as soon as she saw the bag, ses she,

"What upon earth has Joseph put into that long bag for Mary? I'll lay it's a yearlin or some live animal, or Bruin would'nt bark at it so."

She went in to call the gals, and I sot thar, shiverin all over so I couldn't speak if I tried to—but I didn't say nothin. Bimeby they all come runin out.

"My Lord, what is it?" ses Miss Mary.

"Oh, it's alive!" ses Kesiah, "I seed it move."

"Call Cato, and make him cut the rope," ses Miss Carline, "and let's see what it is. Come here, Cato, and let this bag down."

"Don't hurt it for the world," ses Miss Mary.

Cato untied the rope that was round the jice, and let the bag down easy on the floor, and I tumbled out all covered with corn meal, from head to foot.

"Goodness gracious!" ses Miss Mary, "if it aint the Majer hunself!"

"Yes," ses I, "and you know you promised to keep my Crismus present as long as you lived.

The gals laughed themselves almost to deth, and went to brushin off the meal as fast as they could, sayin they were gwine to hang that bag up every Crismus till they got husbands too. Miss Mary—bless her bright eyes, she blushed as beautiful as a mornin' glory, and sed she'd stick to her word. She was rite out o'bed, and her hair was'nt combed, and her hed was'nt fixed at all, but the way she looked pretty was rale distractin. I do believe if I was froze stiff, one look at her charmin face, as she stood lookin down to the floor with her roguish eyes, and her bright curls fallin all over her snowy neck, would fotch'd me too. I tell you what, it was worth hangin in a meal bag from one Crismus to another to feel so happy as I have ever since.

I went home after we had the laugh out, and set by the fire till I had thawed. In the forenoon all the Stanleys come over to our house, and we had one of the greatest Crismus dinners that was ever seed in Georgia, and I don't believe a happier company ever sot down at the same table. Old Miss Stanley and mother settled the match and talked over every thing that ever happened in their families, and laughed at me and Mary, and cried about their ded husbands, caus they was'nt alive to see their children married.

It is all settled now, cept we haint sot the weddin day. I'd like to have it all over at once, but young gals always like to be engaged awhile, you know, so spose I must wait a month or so. Mary (she says I must call her Miss Mary now) has been a good deal trouble and botheresun to me but if you could see her, you would'nt think I ought to grudge a little sufferin to get sich a sweet little wife.

You must come to the weddin if you possibly kin, I'll let you know. No more from your friend till death.

JOSEPH JONES.

*Extraordinary Longevity.*—We were informed a few days since, by a gentleman of veracity and the highest respectability, that there is a man living in the neighbouring mountains of North Carolina, not more than 40 miles from this place, by the name of Blackwell, who has reached the extraordinary age of *one hundred and thirty-six years!* At the time of Braddock's defeat, he was about 45 years old, and had a wife and five children. Our informant states that he has been acquainted with the old man upwards of 60 years—that he has always been in moderate circumstances, lived upon plain, coarse diet (and sometimes not a bountiful supply of that)—that he has led a very *temperate* life, and bids fair to live several years longer. He enjoys good health and is quite active, frequently galloping his horse several miles. He has outlived several wives, and the one he has now has been his partner for some years; but he remarks that he expects to survive her, and marry another!—*Greensville Mountaineer, Nov.* 24.

*Advice Gratis.*—Shut your eyes to the faults of your neighbors, open them very wide to your own.

Stop your ears while gossips and slanderers are speaking of others. Take your fingers away to listen to the voice of friendly admonition.

Open your mouth but seldom, and never but to the point and purpose. Shut it close when misjudging friendship holds the glass to your lips.

*An Arrest.*—Christopher Lilly, who killed McCoy in a prize fight in the vicinity of New York in September, 1842, has been arrested at New Orleans, where he lately arrived from Liverpool.

## FROM TEXAS.

The arrival of a steamer at New Orleans on Saturday week brings later accounts from Texas, being to the 13th instant; and we have before us the Houston Telegraph down to the 8th instant, and the Galveston Civilian to the 11th.

From these sources we learn that General Murphy, the American Charge d'Affaires in Texas, did not sail for Vera Cruz on board the United States schooner *Flirt*, as was reported by a former arrival. He remains at Galveston.

We also learn that there was no just foundation for the report of the return to Galveston of the Texian Commissioners who went to Mexico to treat for peace. These gentlemen were received at Matamoras with every demonstration of respect, and whilst there were handsomely entertained and otherwise treated with very marked attention. They remained at Matamoras until the 30th ultimo, when, under the best escort that could be provided for them, they left that place to meet the Commissioners on the part of Mexico at Laredo, where the negotiations were to take place. The subject of these negotiations was exciting an increasing interest in Texas as well as in Mexico; but, from the best of our information, the powers of the Commissioners extended no further than the arrangement of the terms and duration of an Armistice between the Mexican and Texian Republics.

President Houston attended a public meeting at Houston on the 8th instant, at which he addressed the citizens, and took occasion to allude to the accusations against him of treasonable intercourse with the Governments of Great Britain and Mexico, which he indignantly repelled.

With respect to the reports here alluded to, and which have received quite an extensive notice from the newspapers of the United States, we find nothing whatever in the papers before us that has a tendency to give credit to them. On the contrary, in alluding to the speeches of Lord Brougham and Lord Aberdeen, and the supposed disposition of the British Government to effect the abolition of slavery in Texas, the *Telegraph* says that it has no evidence, nor even the shadow of evidence, that President Houston has in any manner, either by word or act, *encouraged* any such scheme: whilst, on the other hand, it asserts that the person from Texas to whom Lord Brougham referred in his speech as having been conferred with on the subject, had been the political opponent of President Houston, and never possessed his confidence.

In immediate connexion with this subject the *Civilian* also assures its readers, that the vague rumors which have been circulated, to the effect that General Murphy had obtained information which exhibited in a dishonorable light the negotiations between Texas, Mexico, and England, are wholly destitute of foundation. This denial appears to be made authoritatively. The same paper also denies, in like manner, the report that General Murphy had surreptitiously obtained copies of important documents from the archives of the Texian Government. That gentleman, between whom and the President of the Republic the best understanding prevails, has had access to no correspondence or records except with the knowledge of the proper officers, and it is not believed that the Cabinet possesses any information in relation to any subject which would be withheld from him, if he desired it. Neither is the American Charge displeased with the manner in which the diplomacy of the country has been conducted, as he had been heard to say, since his return to Galveston, that the publication of the correspondence "would reflect more honor upon President Houston than the battle of San Jacinto."

The above is the substance of all the information on the subject which we find in the papers, except an asseveration by the *Telegraph* that General Murphy was in fact at first dissatisfied with the negotiations, and that, if he have changed his opinions since his interview with the President, it was because, until that interview, he had misunderstood his policy.—*National Intelligencer.*

---

*Seizure.*—A seizure of 118 valuable gold and silver watches, small boxes of jewellery, and silver spoons, to a large amount, was made yesterday morning. The packet ship Utica, Capt. Hewett, arrived below from Havre, and the steamer Hercules went down and towed her up to the city. Mr. D. S. Crane, one of the inspectors of the Custom House, was in the Hercules, and went on board the ship. One of the passengers behaved somewhat strange, and he thought all was not right. He kept him in sight until the boarding officer came on board, when the man was searched, and watches, jewellery and spoons were found in his boots and pockets. Mr. Gatz and wife, Jewellers of this city, cabin passengers, were observed to slip in their state room, which was immediately searched. An under coat made for the purpose to fit the lady was found with fifty watches handsomely quilted in it, also, a shirt for the gentleman, filled with watches, all belonging to Mr. Gatz, and would have been smuggled on shore in a few hours, had not Mr. Crane suspected them. Their baggage has been taken care of by the officers, and will be examined this morning.—*New York Express.*

---

A meeting was held in New York on Saturday, at which a memorial was adopted urging upon Congress the adoption of a cheap system of postage—and the repeal of the arbitrary and excessive charges on the conveyance of newspapers, &c., in the mails. They suggest that five cents, in advance, on each letter weighing not more than half an ounce, and of five cents additional on every half ounce thereafter, for all distances, would afford at least as much revenue, and be vastly more beneficial to the public, than the present exorbitant rates.

---

Never trust a married man with a secret who loves his wife, for he will tell her—and she will tell her sister—and her sister will tell any body and every body.

---

The greatest privilege which the rich enjoy over the poor is that which they exercise the least—the privilege of making them happy.

---

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

## THE PROS AND CONS OF "THE PARTY."

Who shall decide when the doctors of the Locofoco party disagree about all the great questions which they assure the world it is their exclusive mission on earth to settle?

When, therefore, they are for and against a Bank, for and against a Tariff, for and against Internal Improvement, for and against a Bankrupt act, for and against Nullification, for and against Distribution, for and against the sub-Treasury, for and against the State Banks, for and against Protection, for and against Discrimination, for and against Abolition, for and against the Compromise, for and against the Ashburton treaty, for and against the Dorr rebellion, and, in a word, for and against every body and every thing that makes them a party or gives them principles, what are doubtful Whigs to do, or how arrive at those great and sure sources of uncorrupt, unmixed, absolute truth, which Locofocoism dispenses to the clear and capacious minds of its orthodox? Or how can we act, but humbly to print their seemingly contrarious discoveries, leaving it to themselves to expound and elucidate their agreement? Thus we must do with the following article, drawn from a Southern Van Buren paper:

"*Further from Mr. Calhoun.*—No eminent man was ever so injured and placed in a false position by the ignorance of his friends as Mr. Calhoun has been by the miserable journalists and beer-house politicians who have undertaken to recommend him to the suffrages of his countrymen at the next Presidential election. The Alabama Tribune, for example, cries out in a shrill and feeble voice, *restore the Compromise act!* Well, suppose the compromise act had been restored on the day when the clumsy tariff act now in force was passed, what would be the condition of the country at the end of the present year? The imports during the twelve months then expiring will not have amounted to more than sixty millions, perhaps not near so much. By the compromise act no duty could exceed twenty per cent. ad valorem. Deducting, then, for articles imported free of duty, and at rates under twenty per cent. the sum of five millions, (and this is a very low estimate of the value of those importations,) we have fifty-five millions on which to levy this duty of twenty per cent., which would give us eleven millions. Deducting, again, for expenses of collection, six per cent. on the amount of duty, and we have ten millions three hundred and forty thousand dollars for the support of the Government for one year! What now is to be done? The public lands may yield one million in the gross, and two-thirds of a million clear. With this pitiful sum, amounting to less than half the current expenses of the Government, how would that wise statesman in Mobile meet the demands of the navy and army, the civil and diplomatic expenses? How would he provide for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt? *Restore the compromise act!* Yes; restore the compromise act, and then the next step will be to restore the taxes on slaves and other real property which were levied in the reign of old John Adams. Restore the compromise act, and shortly afterwards we shall hear of immense loans for the support of Government. We shall hear the same arguments which were uttered by Mr. Calhoun in 1816 in favor of a National Bank, that the measure is *necessary* and *proper* to facilitate the collection of revenue.

*New Orleans Courier.*

---

## READ BEFORE YOU WRITE.

The Petersburg Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, who is as well known here as Mr. Ritchie is in Richmond, in his last editorial, undertakes to examine Mr. Clay's Correspondence with Messrs. Branham and Bledsoe in reference to the Tariff.

In the concluding remark of the said editorial, the Petersburg Editor of the Enquirer says:

"I doubt if it would be more difficult to find a black swan than a man who had ever heard Mr. Clay denounce the Tariff of 1828, from its passage up to the *interesting* correspondence noticed above."

The Petersburg Editor of the Enquirer is doubtless a very well informed gentleman, but there are some things in the world of which he seems to be profoundly ignorant. If he had taken the trouble to examine the course of the gentleman whose views he criticizes in such an *ex cathedra* style, he would have discovered that it is much more difficult to find that *rara avis in terris*, a black swan, "than a man who ever heard Mr. Clay denounce the Tariff of 1828, from its passage up to the present moment."

On the 2nd, 3rd and 6th of February, 1832, Mr. Clay delivered a Speech in the *Senate of the United States*, in defence of the American System, in which he used the following language concerning the Tariff of 1828:

"The subject of the American system was again brought up in 1820, by the bill reported by the chairman of the committee of manufactures, now a member of the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the principle was successfully maintained by the representatives of the people; but the bill which they passed was defeated in the Senate. It was revived in 1824; the whole ground carefully and deliberately explored, and the bill then introduced, receiving all the sanctions of the constitution, became the law of the land. An amendment of the system was proposed in 1828, to the history of which I refer with no agreeable recollections. The bill of that year, in some of its provisions, was framed on principles directly adverse to the declared wishes of the friends of the policy of protection. I have heard, without vouching for the fact, that it was so framed, upon the advice of a prominent citizen, now abroad, with the view of ultimately defeating the bill, and with assurances that, being altogether unacceptable to the friends of the American system, the bill would be lost. Be that as it may, the most exceptionable features of the bill were stamped upon it, against the earnest remonstrances of the friends of the system, by the votes of southern members, upon a principle, I think, as unsound in legislation as it is reprehensible in ethics. The bill was passed, notwithstanding, it having been deemed better to take the bad along with the good which it contained, than reject it altogether. Subsequent legislation has corrected the error then perpetrated, but still that measure vehemently denounced by gentlemen who contributed to make it what it was."

Now, we trust, after this, that the Petersburg Editor of the Richmond Enquirer will do Mr. Clay the justice to acknowledge that his opinion of the Tariff act of 1828, as expressed to Messrs. Branham and Bledsoe, has not been so *very lately* formed, but was entertained and expressed by him *twelve years ago*. He was not in Congress when the bill of 1828 passed, and for which Mr. Van Buren voted, but went into the Senate at the beginning of the session of '31 and '32. So that it appears that he availed himself of a very early opportunity after his return to Congress to express his disapbation of the Tariff act of 1828.

*Petersburg Intell*

---

Instead of saying to a your "Please to take my arm," you sho "Will you condescend so far your convenience in my pi sert the five digitals and part of the ty of your contingous arm thro angular aperture formed by the cro my elbow against the perpendicular of my un al frame?"

---

## SCENE IN MR. VAN BUREN'S JOURNEY IN THE WEST.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, gives us the following rich report of a scene in which Mr. Van Buren acted a prominent though a secondary part:

The correspondent of the Bardstown Gazette, in connexion with some remarks on the proceedings of a Locofoco meeting lately held in Marion county, paints a pretty picture of Mr. Jesse Abel, who, our readers will recollect, has been several times the Representative of Marion in the Kentucky Legislature, and, if he was not the Atlas of his party, it was not for want of size and breadth of shoulders. Fancy a man 6 ft. 6 in. in height, "*and broad accordin*," and you have an idea of the man who stood before the little Ex-President at Lebanon, as described in the incidents recited below. The manners of the man are handsomely hit off. We would give more than "a pin to see the *show*" repeated, in which Messrs. Van Buren and Abel were such conspicuous objects.

"Whilst I am speaking of the unbought democracy of this country, I am minded to give you an account of Van Buren's reception in this place some while since. He was on his return home from the South, with his Secretary, Paulding, and stopped here all night. The word flew through the "independent Democracy," and from far and near they gathered in like pigeons to the harvest. There sat the little man with his whiskers, in all the dignity of his nature.——Enter Jesse Abel.——It is *hot weather;* all are in a sweat—and Jesse pulls out a cotton handkerchief as big as a table cloth, and commences wiping, first on one side and then the other. Just as he is in the act of wiping his throat and under his arms, he stretches out his hands to the ex-President.

'How do you do, Mr. Van Buren, I am glad to see you.'

'I am well, but wearied,' said Mr. Van Buren.

Here a pause ensued, in which Jesse went through the same wiping operation.

'When did you see Col. Dick!'

'Col. *who*!' said Mr. Van Buren.

'Why Col. Dick Johnson. The last time I saw him I slept with him.'

'Good God!' said Mr. Van Buren.

'*I did that*,' replied Jesse——and again he went through his operation of wiping.

'How old are you, Mr. Van Buren,' he again resumed. Van Buren told him.

'Ah!' said he, 'I did not think you were so old; and how much do you weigh?'

Van Buren told him, and again there was a pause, and some more of the precious Democracy having come in, some time was spent in further introductions, when Jesse Abel again resumed:

'Mr. Van Buren, you are a considerable of a show about here.'

'Ah!' said the great man.

'Yes,' said Jesse, 'but you don't look much like your pictures.'

'Oh!' said Van Buren.

Hereupon Jesse looked around, and discovered that the room was quite crowded.

'I wish, said Jesse, 'that we had a bigger room to show you in, Mr. Van Buren.'

Just at this moment, and whilst Jesse was going through his operation of again wiping, Paulding whispered over to Van Buren——

'Get up and let's leave this d——d crowd, they'l smother a body.'

Van Buren rose from his seat, bowed to the sovereigns and retired.

I pledge you my word this is a true and correct account of Mr. Van Buren's reception here, and I know there are many who can testify to its truth. Jesse often boasts that he has talked to a President.

---

*Whig Aristocracy.*—The Whigs of Maine have elected two Representatives to Congress to fill the vacancies in their delegation—one in the third and the other in the fourth district. Freeman H. Morse, of Bath, elected from the fourth District, is a working ship carver—a self-made man. Luther Severance, elected from the third District, was a journeyman printer in the office of the National Intelligencer, at Washington, and went from that office into the State of Maine, and located himself as the conductor of a newspaper.—He now goes *back* to Washington, as *a member of Congress.* These two highly intelligent and worthy working mechanics have been elected to Congress by the Whigs of their District, against two *Lawyers*, supported with all the force of the ☞Democratic☜ party.

*Boston Atlas.*

---

I am informed that John Tyler is under the influence of the same monomania, in regard to his nomination for the Presidency, which has so long afflicted him. In other words, he is said still to entertain strong hopes of receiving the nomination of the National Locofoco Convention, for the office of President.—Poor driveller! how demented he must be, to suffer himself to be thus deceived.

There has been much said lately in regard to serious differences among some of the heads of the departments and the President, growing out of the Texas question. How far there is truth in this, I cannot tell, but that there has been some difficulty between Robert Tyler and Mr. Spencer, the Secretary of the Treasury, on another subject, I am inclined to think is a fact. My information is, that it was in agitation by some, among whom was, perhaps, the Collector at Philadelphia, to have the Government funds in that city removed from their present place of deposite, to some other Bank. Mr. Spencer refused to comply with the wishes of those who desired the removal, which greatly displeased master Bob, and thereupon [illegible] correspondence ensued between [illegible]. The precise nature of th[illegible]e and the issue of it, my [illegible]norant of, but that it occurred[illegible] sur[illegible]

*Washing[illegible] Cor[illegible] Patriot.*

---

*Pay the Printer.*—The disastrous consequences of neglecting to pay the printer are clearly seen in the annexed paragraph from the Mississippian:

"The Bankrupt Court was opened in this city on Monday last. But few of the last [illegible] had paid the printers: and the consequence was, that the necessary proof of publication was not made, and the cases were scratched from the docket."

---

*Missouri.*—A Loco Foco meeting was held at Liberty, Clay county, on the 6th instant, to discuss the claims of the rival Loco Focos to the Presidency. A resolution had been submitted at a previous meeting, declaring, in substance, that, notwithstanding the claims of all others, Col. Johnson was the most "*suitable* and *available* person that the National Convention can nominate for the Presidency." Judge J. T. V. Thompson moved to insert Van Buren's name instead of Johnson's; and thereupon a long debate ensued—John Thornton, DeCourcy, and Howard Everett, advocating Johnson, and Judge Thompson and Fitzgerald supporting Van Buren. When the vote was taken, it appeared that Johnson had 60 votes and Van Buren 21. The resolution was thereupon adopted as it stood. The Banner says that "the same proportion will hold good throughout the whole northwestern part of Missouri."

---

*General Apathy.*—Locofocoism, it appears, has either become so dispirited or so discreditable in Hartford, Connecticut, that its adherents were ashamed to show themselves at the polls on Monday last, on the occasion of an election for town officers. The vote polled for the Whig candidates was 580—Loco and scattering 3! The Journal says "that great efforts were made to get *some one* to vote the Locofoco ticket, but it was no go—nobody would condescend to that."

---

*Encouragement to be Industrious.*—Mr. Severance, recently elected member of Congress from Kennebeck district, Maine, was a journeyman printer some years since, and worked by the side of John S. Gallaher, Esq., of the Virginian Free Press, Charlestown, who has repeatedly represented his county with credit in the legislature of Virginia. These gentlemen applied themselves diligently to the cultivation of their minds, and have marshalled others the way they ought to travel.

---

*Repudiation Justified!—The Plebeian* comes out boldly and fully in defence of the Mississipi Repudiators! This is in character. It pettifogs the whole question, with equal contempt for honesty and ignorance of the facts, seeming not to know, or to wish to conceal, that the issue of Union Bank Bonds *was* authorized by two successive Legislatures of Mississippi—*Loco-Foco* Legislatures, too, one of which sent Robert J. Walker to the U. S. Senate—while *Gov. McNutt*, now the head of Repudiation, himself issued and signed the Bonds! The Plebeian calls on some Repudiator to give the facts in the case. Why, sir, you will find them all set forth in the *Democratic Review*, of some two years ago, where the whole case made out by the Repudiators is stated, considered, and a verdict given against them by the leading organ of your and their own party, which had every inducement, apart from Honesty and Truth, to gloss over their iniquity.

*New York Tribune.*

---

*A Great County.*—Colonel Stone announced to the world some time during the past summer that the good people of Suffolk county had been astonished beyond measure by an announcement in his paper that *Jefferson* was not now a candidate for the Presidency, and hence no longer required their votes.—At the time we thought it one of the Colonel's quizzical inventions, but the result of the recent election in that county has somewhat staggered our unbelief. From *some* cause they *have* stopped voting! Look at the official returns. Whole number of votes only 1,432; in 1840, 5,897! Will the Colonel explain?

*Albany Evening Journal.*

"Explain?" Why, the explanation is obvious. The patriotic people of Suffolk, all but the aforesaid 1,432, having at length heard of the death of Jefferson, supposed, of course, there was no further need of voting. "What's the use?" thought they, and they kept on digging their clams.

*Commercial Advertiser.*

---

*Georgia.*—The most important measure yet passed by the Legislature, is the bill to amend the Constitution so as to reduce the number of members in our State Legislature. The bill has passed both branches by large majorities. This measure will no doubt bring about a new era in the history of Georgia legislation.—*Georgia Recorder.*

---

A pleasing incident occurred lately in the Georgia Legislature. A new county had been laid off, and several names were proposed for it; among them that of Harrison, when Mr. Iverson arose and remarked, that he hoped all the others would be at once withdrawn, that General Harrison was now no more, that though politically opposed to him, he had always regarded him as a good man, and revered his memory. Thereupon, the other names proposed were withdrawn, and Harrison adopted.—*Wil. Chronicle.*

---

One of our subscribers in Oglethorpe county, complains bitterly at the irregularity of the mails—praises the Telescope to the skies, and regrets very much that it does not come to hand more regularly. Upon refering to our books, we find that this gentleman—this *patron* of the press, whom we will call STEPHENS, for argument sake, is in arrears for nearly two years subscription. It is a matter of astonishment to us that he receives the paper at all; and not being disposed to trust a man who would tax us with postage, for not receiving his paper, when he owed four dollars for subscription, we strike him from our list, and would thank him to furnish us the name of one of the Justices in his district.

*Sandersville Telescope.*

---

*Height of Impudence.*—Some time ago, a fellow was charged in the Glasgow Police Court, with stealing a herring barrel from a person in Stockwell-street. After the charge had been proved, the principal accuser thus addressed the magistrate:—"'Deed, Sir Bailie, the man at the bar is a great rogue; the stealing o' the barrel is naething to some o' his tricks. He stole my sign board last week, and what does your honour think he did wi't?" Magistrate—"That would be hard for me to say." Witness—"Weel, sir, I'll tell ye. He brought it into my ain shop, wi' my ain name on't and offered to sell me't, as he said *he thought it would* be o'mair use to me than onybody else."

---

*Mr. Van Buren in a minority in New York.*—The official returns of the recent Election in New York show the following results:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Whig votes, | | 156,313 |
| " Abolition votes, | | 16,125 |
| " Native American votes, | | 8,712 |
| | | 181,150 |
| " Van Buren votes, | | 177,772 |
| Anti-Van Buren majority in the State, | | 3,378 |

The Loco Foco Governor had, however last year, an absolute majority of 15 168.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Decrease of Whig votes compared with 1840, | | 69,504 |
| Do. of Loco do. | | 34,755 |
| | | 104,259 |
| Increase of Abolition votes, | 13,327 | |
| " Native Am. do. | 8,712 | 22,039 |
| Net decrease of votes, | | 82,220 |

---

*Gov. Shannon of Ohio.*—In a long letter to the Tyler party in Cleveland, Gov. Shannon endorses the general policy of Mr. Tyler's administration, and censures that part of "the Democracy" who censure him.

This coming from a Governor of such a State as Ohio, that Mr. Van Buren's friends are so zealously claiming, is rather a hard b'ow, inasmuch as the course of the Globe toward Mr. Tyler, which paper may be deemed the exponent of Van Burenism, is indirectly aimed at throughout the letter.

*New York Express.*

---

*The Illness of the President.*—The President's illness turns out to be nothing more than an indisposition which prevented him from receiving company on Saturday evening. He attended the Cabinet meeting as usual on Saturday.

---

*New York Money Market.*—The New York Express of Monday afternoon says: "The money market is more abundant than it ever has been—the rate has fallen one per cent. Four per cent. is all it will command, and large discounts have been made at 3 and even 2½ per cent."

---

*Chinese Military Tactics.*—The ridiculous and almost incredible ignorance relative to military operations manifested by a people so advanced as the Chinese in the useful and ornamental arts, satisfactorily accounts for the facility with which ten thousand Europeans succeeded in dictating the adoption of a liberal policy to an empire of three hundred millions. The following extract from the instructions of the Council of the Empire to the General commanding their armies has never before been published in this country:

"Take notice of this in particular. You have to deal with a people that wear breeches so tight that once the soldiers fall they cannot get up by themselves. Your first endeavors must be to throw them down. Paint your faces as fantastically as possible, and when you approach the enemy shout out and make the most hideous faces and grimaces possible to frighten them and make them tumble down. Once prostrate, they are at your mercy."

Absurd and preposterous as this appears, it will at once explain the exhibition at Chusan of "monsters and chimeras dire" that were exhibited on their standards.

*Jour. of Com.*

---

*Golden Dollars.*—A newspaper suggests a golden dollar as a great convenience. It would be a trifle larger than our half dime, and very convenient for a thousand purposes. —*Ex. paper.*

Yes, for fifteen hundred purposes. Give us the *golden* dollars, if you can—but give us dollars. Good paper might do to make a shift.—*Sandersville Telescope.*

---

The editor of the Planter's Gazette, says he has never seen any thing said in poetry, except Tippacanoe songs, but what could be better told in prose. Thems our sentiments exactly. Writing poetry always looks to us jumping backwards. It strikes us as the most perfect piece of folly and nonsense in all creation, to see grown up boys jumping *backwards*, when it's so much more convenient and comfortable to go forwards.

*Sandersville Telescope.*

---

"Shall I have your hand?" said a New York exquisite to a belle, as the dance was about commencing. "*With all my heart*," was the soft response.

---

*Taking the Papers.*—"Why don't your father take the newspapers?" said a man to a little boy whom he caught pilfering his paper from the door step.

"Coz, he sends ME to take it," answered the urchin.

---

Fortune's wheel keeps continually turning, and sometimes we go up and then we go down. Prince Christophe, brother of the late King of Hayti, lately applied to the Lord Mayor of London, at the Mansion House, for relief. He stated that his wife had been recently confined, and that they were in a state of utter destitution. Bear this in mind, children of ease—

"——ye who, sunk in beds of down,
Feel not a want but what yourselves create."

To this complexion may you also come.

*Philadelphia Gazette.*

---

A gentleman was asked why he called another smart. He replied: "Why, he has been living two years, to my certain knowledge, without earning the first red cent, and had no capital to commence with. If that isn't an evidence of smartness, I don't know what is."

---

*Diseased Potatoes.*—The New York Courier and Enquirer says: It appears by the interior papers, that a strange mortality has broken out *among the potatoes*, and they are going off in thousands of bushels, in all quarters. The Utica Gazette says the disease in that neighborhood first manifests itself by a black spot on the surface of the potatoe, which rapidly spreads till the whole root becomes soft and worthless. Many farmers have lost their entire crops, the disease in many cases destroying the roots while in the ground, and large quantities have also been destroyed after having been dug and buried in heaps or stored in cellars. Potatoes affected with this disease appear to be very poisonous, large numbers of dogs having died after eating them. Is not this subject worthy the attention of naturalists?

---


# OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1843.


FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

## HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.—To-morrow is the day appointed for the meeting of this body. Appearances lead to the belief that it will be very numerously attended, a large majority of the Counties having appointed Delegates.

One of the most interesting primary meetings that we have noticed, was that in Halifax on the 21st ult. There were present at that meeting three of the numerous distinguished gentlemen who have been brought forward by their friends from among whom to select the candidate,—Messrs. B. F. Moore, Andrew Joyner, and Wm. W. Cherry. The Halifax Republican gives the following sketch of their remarks:—

"Upon the subject of the Gubernatorial election, Mr. Moore warmly advocated the claims of William A. Graham, over all others who had been spoken of for the office—and remarked, that although he had the very highest regard for all the gentlemen who had been seriously spoken of, (insisting that his own name and some others had been put forth merely to fill up the blanks of the Dem. Signal) he was willing to sacrifice any or all of them for the good of the cause—yes, he said he would sacrifice his friend Col. Joyner, and his friend Cherry, both before him, for the sake of the glorious cause in which we were embarked. He went for "Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union," and hoped every good and true Whig would forget all personal preferences and unite cordially on the nominee.

"Col. Joyner, also, made some remarks upon the resolution recommending William A. Graham for Governor. The Col. said that it was known that his name had been brought forward for the office; that it had been done without his knowledge or consent and against his wishes—that he did not wish to hold the office, and could not under any circumstances consent to be a candidate; that in reply to what Mr. Moore had said, he wished it understood that it was making no sacrifice of him—nor did he consider it as making a sacrifice of any one to select Wm. A. Graham—that he believed all of the gentlemen who had been named would readily yield to the nomination of Mr. Graham—and he believed, from all that he could learn, that Mr. Graham was the choice of a majority of the Whigs of the State—was *his choice*, and he hoped and believed that he would accept the nomination, and felt no doubt of his election by an increased majority of what the Whig vote had ever been.

"Mr. Cherry then rose, and made a few remarks concurring in what had been said by Mr. Moore and Col. Joyner, and stated that his name had also been brought forward for the office of Governor without his knowledge or consent—that he had no aspirations for the office, and never had, and did not consider that it was making any sacrifice of him to select another, but would support, warmly and zealously, any person who might receive the nomination. That he had frequently remarked, and now repeated, he would prefer Col. A. Joyner to any of the gentlemen who had been named, though he believed Mr. Graham was the choice of the Whig party generally, and no one would support Mr. Graham more cheerfully or more zealously, if nominated, than he would—and he was well satisfied, that if Mr. Graham was the candidate he would bear aloft the Whig and Clay banner, and would arouse the Whig spirit of 1840, and would add to the great majority of Morehead over Saunders.

"Graham, he said, was a favorite of the West, and would be so in the East, when well known. But, said Mr. C., it is not the individual that I go for, but our cause; believing as I do, honestly and conscientiously, that our doctrines are calculated to promote the happiness and welfare of the large mass of the people; and if I did not believe it, I would renounce the Whig doctrines at once. I go then, said Mr. C., heart and soul, for the nominee of the Convention, assure my Whig friends that I do not wish the nomination, but am willing to labor in an humble sphere for the Whig cause."

Mr. Graham was accordingly nominated, and the following Delegates appointed:—

Sterling H. Gee, Benj. W. Edwards, Jno. Fanlon, Jas. M. Newsom, Nathaniel W. Edwards, Wm. H. Edmunds, C. B. Allen, Dr. Martin, Thos. P. Mathews, Thos. Pritchett, Jos. L. Simmons, Henry M. Purnell, Jas. C. Nicholson, Gideon T. Hervey, Asa Plummer, L. A. Turner, Richard B. Parker, Asaw Crowell, Wm. E. Lane, Thos. L. B. Gregory, Alfred M. Simmons, Thos. W Pierce, John H. Fraser, C. C. Bond, J. D. Perkins, Benj. Crowell, J. L. Ossia, B. F. Moore, Wm. B. Pope, M. Ferrall, Benj. W. Cotton, Jno. Laurence, W. H. Anthony, W. H. Pace, Edwin T. Clark, Geo. W. Gary, W. J. Hill, Sam'l W. Branch, Lewis Hale, Thos. P. Devereux, Charles N. Webb, Thos. Ferrall, Jas. N. Smith, Wm. Fraser, Sidney Weller, W. H. Thorn, Wm. Avent, Jesse Simmons, Laurence Whitaker, Robert Hymen, Thos. Ousby.

Bertie County appointed.—

Geo. S. Holley, George Gray, Wm. T. Sutton, Jos. B. Cherry, Lewis Thompson, Wm. J. Button, Wm. A. Pugh, Etherton Wilson, W. W. Cherry and Dave Outlaw.

Franklin nominated Mr. Graham, and appointed—

Joshua Perry, D. S. Hill, Samuel Perry, John E. Thomas, N. P. Carson, Thos. B. Cook, R. H. Hill, Thos. E. Hayes, Thos. Blacknall, John Blacknall, Robert Hunt, Levin Perry, Isaac Davis, John G. Bryant, Nath. Smith, Jos. Simms, Jos. Murphy, Col. Jos. A. Whitaker, Maj. Wm. B. Hunter, Rich. Noble, P. R. Tunstall, Thos. K. Thomas, R. H. Foster, H. W. Perry, H. J. G. Ruffin, Dr. Willie Perry, M. N. Harrison, C. C. Raboteau, W. H. Simons, Harrison Perry, Jas. H. Norwood, Jas. Timberlake, Jesse Person, John Merritt, Willis Tharington, John H. Whitfield, M. A. Williams, B. Tant, Jos. B. Harwood, B. Donnahoe, Wm. H. Jones, Weldon E. Person, C. Person, Chas. P. Allen, Cyrus Harris, Wm. Freeman, Drury Jones, Bartlett Freeman, Presly P. Perry, W. R. Hargrove, Chris. Ing, A. Lancaster, Dr. E. Crudup, A. Stallings, Jeff. Harriss, N. R. Tunstall, David Thomas, B. F. Foster, B. T. Ballard, Calvin Jones, T. B. Jones, James Uzzle, Robert Mason, B. Stallings, Andrew Jackson, and J. B. Littlejohn.

Buncombe appointed as Delegates.—

N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, John H. Coleman and Wm. Williams.

Nash County appointed.—

William Bellamy, William R. Avent, Joshua Watson, Turner P. Westray, Dr. Theo. Scott, R. Sutling, Dr. William F. Drake, Dr. John G. F. Drake, George R. Bell, E. B. Hilliard, Nathaniel Harrison, Crawford Arrington, Jolly Bunn, Alford Baily, Thos. Newby, Van R. Boddie, John Walker, L. S. Sims, Joel Rosser, and Dr. John F. Bellamy.

Wayne County nominated Mr. Graham, and appointed,—

John Kennedy, H. B. Davis, W. H. Gardner, A. F. Moses, David Cogdell, John B. Crawford, N. Washington, Jesse Martin, Cogdell Massey, Arthur Martin, Thos. Hollowell, John Hooks, George W. Lumsden, Irwin King, William Hollowell, Simon Newsom, John W. S. West, Micajah Cox, John Wright, Richard Washington, John C. Slocum, Asa W. Langston, Matthew Everett, Robert Cox, William Cox, Uriah Grantham, and Thomas Cox; to whom was added, on motion, the names of the Committee, James Griswold, George W. Clifford, and T. B. Wetmore.

Caswell County appointed.—

John Kerr, Esq, Jarvis Friou, W. M. Lewis, N. M. Lewis, John E. Wooding, Dr. Albert S. Yancey, Algernon S. Yancey, Philip Hodnett, Geo. W. Swanson, James Clark, B. C. West, Elijah Graves, Junr., John Blackwell, Dr. C. Dodson, James Mebane, N. B. Evans, N. M. Roan, Henry Willis, John D. Glass, and Az. Graves, Jr.

Orange nominated Mr. Graham, and appointed—

Catlet Campbell, Hugh Waddell, John Cameron, Giles Mebane, Henry K. Nash, Chesley Farrell, Samuel Holt, William Carrigan, John H. Young, Charles Johnson, Dr. James S. Smith, George W. Jones, D. C. Parish, Abner Parker, James Graham, Allen Edwards, Wesley Snipes, Loftin K. Pratt, Wm. Guess, William Atkins, George Moore, Samuel Phillips, John W. Carr, Ilai W. Nunn, Lemuel H. Mo-

ance, Handy Wood, Isaac Holt, Eli Eulis, Logan Vincent, Henry K. Witherspoon, Josiah Turner, Sen., Edward Benson, William Duke, Tyre Ray, William Barbee, William Murray, Sen., Alexander Dixon, Edmund Strudwick, William Lipscomb, Henderson Parish, Paul Cameron, John B. Leathers, Richard J. Ashe, James Harrod, Wm. O. McCauley, Willis Barbey, John J. Freeland, James N. Craig, William Ruffin, Samuel N. Tate, Elijah Pickard, William Thompson, Levin Carmichael, Gabriel B. Lea, Michael Snoffner, John Stafford, George Hurdle, Thos. Marcom, Sen., Joseph Booth, Aaron Marcom, R. A. Stanford, Duke Glenn, Alex'r Morrow, John Wilkins, Sen., Jesse B. Geer, Fielding Leathers, Walter A. Norwood, Joseph Holt, John Newlin, John Newton Clark, Silas M. Link, John M. Faucett, Nicholas Albright, George A. Ellis, David Tinnin, Priestly H. Mangum, Dennis Heartt, and Peyton P. Moore.

Pitt nominated Mr. Stanly, and appointed,—

Alfred Moye, John L. Foreman, Isaac Joiner, Wm. J. Blow, Henry F. Harriss, Joseph J. Norcott, Wm. D. Moye, James S. Clark, Burton G. Albritton, William Albritton, John S. Easton, Charles J. P. Holland, Z. H. Greene, John A. Selby, Goold Hoyt, Germain Bernard, F. B. Satterthwaite, Wm. J. Laughinghouse, Cornelius J. Van Noorden, Caleb Smith, David Clark, Lewis B. Pugh, Allen Patrick, Jno. H. Barney, B. F. Hazleton, Reddick Carney, Samuel C. Ked, Churchil Perkins, Henry A. Jourdan, David L. Perkins, John Moore, Lewis G. Little, Chas. Roundtree, Richard H. Blount, E. J. Blount, Jesse Haddock, James McClure, Abram D. Moye, John Joiner, Jr., Josiah Barrott, Marshall Joiner, Richard Williams, R. F. J. H. Williams, James L. Cobb, Abram Joiner, Arthur Forbes, L. B. Whitehead, Henry P. Briant, Lanier Ward, Enoch Moore, Benjamin Daniel, A. G. Jordan, Henry Harrington, John S. Daniel.

Washington County nominated Mr. Stanly, (Mr. Josiah Collins was present at this meeting and declined being considered a candidate,) and appointed as Delegates,—

John B. Chesson, John B. Goolet, Benjamin Maitland, Joseph Beasley, Thomas B. Latham, Robert Respess, Thomas S. Johnson, Oneda W. Davis, Joseph B. Griffin, Hardy H. Waters, Asa Johnson, Alfred F. Garrett, W. W. Ward, Asa O. Gaylord, Jehu Nicholls, John B. Beasley, Martin W. Lucas, John C. Pettijohn, Thomas M. Chesson, Henry Hoffman, John G. Williams, Henry Downing, Wilson W. Meizell, Wm. H. Hower, Wm. G. Duckett, Smith M. Chigon, James Davenport, Wm. S. Pettigrew, Hardy Hardison, Jonathan J. Lindsay, E. S. Riggs, H. H. Phelps, Joseph Cahoon, Jas. Norman, N. W. Phelps, R. B. Davis, A. Norman, Wm. D. Davenport, Fra. Snell, A. Lamb, C. J. Lewis, S. Newberry, Hardy Norman, Wm. C. Sleight, James J. Harrison, Jordan Walker, Charles Latham, Ormond Respess, Aaron Harrison, and Joseph Downing.

Iredell nominated Mr. Manly, and appointed,—

Theophilus Falls, Samuel R. Bell, Thomas A. Allison, John Davidson, Geo. F. Davidson, A. Young.

Davie County appointed,—

Col. Wm. F. Kelly, Col. G. W. Pearson, Jos. Houston, Alex'r Haines, Tenison Cheshire, G. A. Miller, Dr. F. Williams, Dr. W. H. Denney, Gen. Jas. Cook.

Stokes County appointed,—

Dr. F. H. Shumate, J. H. Bitting, Wm. Withers, R. D. Golding, Dr. B. Jones, Joshua Boner, Fr. Fries, G. H. Henly, Rob. Wagoman, J. B. Stockton, C. H. Mathews, E. S. Martin, G. E. Moore, Phil. Kerner, John Boner, Thos. Martin, Edw. Belo, J. F. Blackburn, H. A. Lemly, J. G. Lash, Jacob Scivers, J. F. Gibson, Wm. A. Lash, Sam. Fultin, Wm. Poindexter, J. F. Poindexter, A. H. Shepperd, C. L. Boner, Salathiel Stone, and Wm. Walker.

Rockingham nominated Mr. Graham, and appointed,—

Thos. S. Galloway, Dr. Richard H. Scales, John M. Reynolds, Col. Robert B. Watt, W. R. Walker, Dr. Ed. T. Brodnax, Thos. Hamlin, Jr., Jno. Strong, Maj. James M. Scales, Dr. James H. Moy, Franklin Harris, Col. Francis Watkins, Dr. Hardy Felts, Capt. Richd England, John M. Brodnax, Jesse Meador, Dr. John Wisdom, John Hamlin, Rawley Galloway, Robert Martin, and James Currie.

We learn that the Whigs of Robeson held a meeting last week, and appointed Delegates, but we have not received the proceedings.

Yesterday's Register is nearly filled with proceedings of meetings in Lenoir, Edgecomb, Warren, &c

We take the liberty of publishing the following extract from a private letter, from a distinguished Whig in the western part of the State, whose means of information are extensive—notwithstanding it is well understood that Mr. Badger declines a nomination. It is no disparagement to Mr. Graham (who is our own choice for Governor,) to rank Mr. Badger above him as to talents. No man can be above him in all the other requisites—and few are his equals in that:—

"In politics the Western Whigs are actively alive to the importance of the crisis. Mr. Badger's name has been mentioned in connection with the office of Governor; and my impression is that the feeling of our people is strongly in his favor. They desire the greatest advocate we can furnish to our cause,—and surely we have none to compete with him in all the qualities of mind which constitute that excellence. After him, I believe Mr. Graham, whom I see nominated in your County, would be preferred. Whoever is nominated, I do not doubt, will be elected by a majority greater than the Whigs have ever given."

THE MAILS—ONCE MORE.—Of the two mails due yesterday morning, we received nothing North of Richmond, though we understand some letters from New York came on, just enough to show that the whole mails, papers and letters, ought to have come, and doubtless would have come, if they had not been stopped by some lazy or ignorant officer of the Department. The condition of the Post Office Department is intolerable.

P. S.—A small part only of the three mails due this morning have arrived.

CONGRESS.—We have not, of course, any account of the organization of Congress on Monday last. Indeed, we think it extremely doubtful whether the House is yet organized. The Locos have a sufficient majority, it is true, to elect a Speaker, Clerk, &c., without delay, if they were united. But there are many aspirants to the distinguished and most influential station of Speaker, and it is thought that the friends of each of the prominent candidates for the Presidency will make a struggle to elect one of their own number. Among the Van Burenites named as candidates, are Mr. Jones and Gen. Dromgoole of Virginia, Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, Beardsley of New York, and McKay of North Carolina. The Calhounites will go for Dixon Lewis, the fat man of Alabama, or Col. Campbell of South Carolina. The few friends of Mr. Buchanan will probably urge the claims of Mr. Willkins of Pennsylvania. If the party should divide, the Whigs, utterly powerless to elect one of themselves, may be able to turn the scale in favor of the best man among their opponents.

The election of Clerk will present another difficulty, there being, it is said, a number of candidates.

For Printer, an election which will be as hotly contested, at least, as either of the above, Blair, Amos Kendall, John Jones, Heart, (the Editor of the Spectator, Calhoun paper,) and Bryant of the N. York Evening Post, are said to be all candidates. It is quite possible that the House may not be able to decide between these rival Locos. The Senate, we suppose, will elect Gales & Seaton.

If the organization is completed without much difficulty, we may hope to present the President's message in our next. Rumors from Washington speak freely of the supposed contents of the message. Though these rumors are not much to be relied on, generally, it is evident that it has been in contemplation to take strong ground in relation to the supposed intrigues of Great Britain with Texas. It was said until lately that it would recommend the annexation of Texas to the United States; but more recently the President is said to have changed his mind on that subject in consequence of numerous remonstrances from the South. Such a proposition would produce a flame in the Northern States, without, in our opinion, being of the slightest service to any one; for we have no notion that Texas will unite herself to any country so long as she can maintain her independence, and we have very great doubt whether the people of the South even have any desire to form the connection. Texas serves us a very good purpose as she is:—she takes off the refuse of our white and black population, some of whom might be as loth to come again under our jurisdiction, as we should be to receive them again. When things are *well*, it is well to let them alone.

Except this subject, we do do not know of any thing which the President can recommend that will be much cared for by the people of either party.

P. S.—By late N. O. papers it is more than probable that the charge against Houston of selling Texas to Great Britain, *originated with the Tyler party at Washington*, and was started at the South to give force to the proposed Texas agitation in the Message!

The Legislature of South Carolina convened on the 27th ult. Gov. Hammond's message is mainly devoted to State affairs, though in the outset he goes for "universal Free Trade." Of course with free trade, he must be in favor of direct taxes for the support of government. He speaks of our government having "re-enacted its Tariff laws," as if we had ever been or ever can be without such laws.

The public debt of South Carolina is $3,500,000, payable in the course of the next 26 years. But the Governor recommends that the Bank of the State be required to pay it in seven years, at the rate of $500,000 a year besides interest, and thinks that the collection of that amount of its claims from the people of the State to enable it to pay off the debt, would not affect their prosperity. He thinks this the very time to commence the operation. Perhaps so, but the screw will have to be applied rather severely to pay so much in so short a time. The Governor has another object in view, however, for after meeting the objection that nearly the whole capital of the Bank would be required to pay the debt, he adds,—

"But even if the operation of paying the Public Debt should absorb the Bank entirely, it would, in my opinion, constitute no objection to the scheme. The State would get rid of two evils at once. It is at least a question whether all Banks are not evils. That a Bank operating like ours on the funds and credit of the State, is, seems to be generally conceded. The best proof of it is, that almost all other Banks so framed, save ours, have failed—producing incalculable embarrassment and suffering. An equally clear proof of the opinion of the people of this State, is the unexampled unanimity with which they have for several years past waged an unremitted warfare against the establishment of a similar, and not more objectionable institution, by the Federal Government. That our Bank has neither failed nor produced any great political crisis, is owing to our extreme good fortune, in having always had at its head men of the highest character, and uncommon ability."

Should the Legislature not favor his plan of killing two birds with one stone, the Governor suggests a Sinking Fund to provide for the payment of the debt.

The following paragraph in relation to Texas is found at the close of the Message:—

"It has been rumored, and some remarks of the English Minister for Foreign Affairs in the House of Lords have given countenance to the rumor, that a Treaty is on foot, between Great Britain and Texas, by which the former is to bind herself to guaranty the Independence of Texas, on condition of the abolition of Slavery in that country. Our most vital interests would be involved in such a Treaty. It is scarcely possible that Texas can make a compact so absolutely suicidal. The true interests of Texas, and of this country, demand that she should be annexed to this Union; and it is to be hoped that ere long this will be done. If it is not, the Federal Government should resist the ratification of any such Treaty with Great Britain, as an aggression upon the United States. Possessed of Canada, and the West Indies, claiming Oregon, seeking to obtain a foothold in Texas, and looking with a covetous eye to Cuba, this great Naval Power is evidently aiming to encircle us in her arms. We should not, perhaps, permit ourselves to doubt, at this time, that Texas cannot be so blind to her own welfare as to make a Treaty stipulating for the abolition of Slavery, nor that the Federal Government in such an event, would fail to assert the rights and dignity of the United States. But an expression of your opinion on the annexation of Texas to the Union, might not be improper."

IMPORTANT SIGNS.—There has been a great Buchanan Convention at Pittsburg, Penn., by which the most active means were adopted and recommended to bring that gentleman prominently forward as *the* Locofoco candidate for President. The resolutions declare, that "Pennsylvania has no second choice;" and that her delegates to the National Convention be "instructed to insist" upon his nomination. The Address to the People, which is signed by a Committee of 21 of the leading Locos of Western Pennsylvania, speaks of the friends of Mr. Van Buren as "a dangerous combination of active, efficient, and able political leaders, who, sustained by the great influence of the Globe, and by unparalleled treachery, and secret schemes of official promotion amongst ourselves, are united for the purpose of defeating the nomination of Pennsylvania's favorite son;"—says that they will "rather retire from the Convention than unite in a second choice;"—charges the friends of Van Buren with using "unfair means to pack a National Convention;"—says that "every hope of a reconciliation between Van Buren and Calhoun has vanished;"—denounces the "factious spirit" which prevails in the party, which must "result in divisions and the most uncompromising hostility;"—the "course pursued by the N. Y. politicians as cold, calculating and systematic;" and calculated to "excite some degree of disgust."

Such are the opinions of one faction of the Locofocos as to the honesty and patriotism of Van Buren and his leading friends. If those of his own party, who have heretofore supported him with unflinching zeal, thus speak of him, what are not the Whigs authorized to believe? Surely we are called upon to redouble our efforts to keep such a set out of the offices for which those who know them best deem them utterly unfit. And we may be inspired with new vigor from the avowed hostility of the Locofocos of this great State to the man who is unquestionably to be the candidate, who stands no chance of election without her vote, and can have but small hopes of getting it.

The Richmond Whig says of this movement,—

"These proceedings, in connexion with similar ones, by the Cass men, and the Calhoun men, in other sections of the country, are worthy of note. It is to be observed, that they all ascribe a cold, selfish, and intriguing policy to Mr. Van Buren; who, it is taken for granted, would no more scruple to take any undue advantage of Democratic rivals, than he would of Whig adversaries. This too, be it remembered, is *Democratic* testimony;—the testimony of men, who have long acted with Mr. Van Buren, in the most confidential party relations, and may be presumed to speak what they do know. As a proof of the sincerity of their convictions, touching Mr. Van Buren's character, they are warning their friends to beware of his tricks, and are taking every possible precaution not to be entrapped by him. This, of itself, presents a beautiful spectacle to the contemplation of the country and the world! The most prominent Democratic candidate for the Presidency, formally arraigned by his Democratic brethren, as selfish, tricky, and watching for every opportunity to cheat his own friends! A standard of honesty below that proverbial among thieves!"

ANOTHER.—At a Locofoco meeting at Chesterfield Court House, Virginia, Van Buren resolutions were *rejected*, and the proposition to appoint Delegates to the National Convention, at this time, was negatived.

CONCERTS.—Large and most respectable audiences enjoyed the musical treat furnished by the Messrs. Arnold, on Monday and Tuesday Evening. They all appear to be perfect masters of the sweetest tones of various instruments, and whether singing a solo, a duet, a trio, or quartette, whether a hunting song, a comic song, or a sentimental song, were equally successful in commanding the feelings of the listener. They are not less worthy of regard for their gentlemanly bearing than for their musical gifts.

STATE FINANCES.—When we prepared the condensed statement in our last, we had not seen the items making up the $2,211 73 of "Contingencies." As that is the head under which, if any, abuses and extravagances are usually arranged, the public may be curious to see the items. The following will show the facts:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sundry claims ordered to be paid by last Legislature, | $797 14 |
| Distributing Laws and Journals of last Legislature, | 397 00 |
| Advertising and apprehending fugitive from Justice, | 208 75 |
| Thos. L. Clingman, Counsel in suits relative to Indian reservations, | 50 00 |
| Book Cases, Table, and Fire Fenders, for Capitol, | 164 60 |
| Wm. Hill, 2 years' superintendence Public Printing, | 100 00 |
| Stationary for Public Offices and Legislature, | 93 59 |
| Binding Legislative Documents, | 9 75 |
| Wood, for Fall and Winter of 1842-3, | 239 25 |
| Seals for New Counties, | 136 35 |
| Copying Document to be used in State Prosecution, | 15 30 |
| | $2,211 73 |

MR. OGLE'S SPEECH.—In addition to the article in our last, we copy the following from the Harrisburg Telegraph:—

"We shall ever recollect that the last lengthy conversation we enjoyed with Mr. Ogle was on the night in which he had the fatal attack of hemorrhage from which he never recovered; and in the conversation of that evening his speech above referred to was a topic in which we took additional interest, from the circumstance that he informed us how and by whose assistance he had managed to obtain the facts of which it was composed. In that conversation he stated to us that, with the exception of a highly esteemed ex-member of Congress residing in the western part of this State, no one had any knowledge of his speech before he delivered it.

"We left Mr. Ogle at his room that evening, about 11 o'clock, in apparent good health and his usual fine spirits, and was very much surprised, as well as alarmed, on calling on him the next morning, to find that he had an attack of hemorrhage about two hours after we left him.

'During his confinement we frequently saw him, and until within a few days of his death; in all that time he never uttered a word on the subject of his speech to intimate that the misrepresentation had been incorporated into it, or to contradict the fact that he had made it without the previous knowledge of any one except his particular friend, before referred to, in the west. These facts are sufficient, if needed, to refute the base slanders of the Chambersburg Times upon one of the ablest and most worthy sons of Pennsylvania."

*"Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing"*—The world is full of examples, like that of Hazael, of the abandonment, by those *in* power, of all the patriotic professions made when out of and seeking that power. A striking instance has just come under our notice in the course of reading that great work, Alison's "History of Europe during the French Revolution,"—a truly great work, maugre its closing chapter, which is said to be a very uncalled for and gross libel on the United States.

It is impossible to read that work without being struck with the many points of resemblance between the Revolutionists of that period in France, and the Locofocos of these days in the United States. There is the same envy and hostility to all who enjoy advantages, whether of education, character, or wealth, superior to their own; the same incessant appeals by demagogues to the passions of the less favored classes, against all who, by inheritance or by industry, may have risen; the same agrarian demand for "equality," which the Creator never ordained, and which never can exist; the same inconsistency which does boldly, when it has the opportunity, all that it denounced before it obtained power; the same recklessness of law and right, which is ever ready to break a charter or sack a flour store. In one word, the same *profession* of ultra democracy, united with the *practice* of the worst tyranny.

It is needless to refer to any less glaring example, than that afforded by the administration of Gen. Jackson, which never hesitated to repudiate all his patriotic professions made anterior to his election.

The French Revolution had for its great objects the establishment of perfect "liberty and equality," and the abolition of all titles of nobility. To accomplish these, the people waded through oceans of blood, struck down all that was venerable, all that was good, all that was truly great. The very same generation of men put up the veriest tyranny that ever existed, and overthrew, one after another, all their "democratic" institutions. In recording the decree of Napoleon, in 1808, which re-established the hereditary titles of prince, duke, count, baron and chevalier, and entailed estates upon their descendants, Alison says,—

"Such a stretch, coming so soon after the universal passion for equality, which, bursting forth in 1789, had since convulsed France and Europe, was of itself sufficiently remarkable; but it was rendered still more so by the speeches by which it was ushered into the Legislative Body. "Senators!" said Cambaceres, "know that you are no longer obscure plebeians or simple citizens. The statute which I hold in my hand confers on you the *majestic title of Count*. I myself, Senators, am no longer merely the citizen Cambaceres; as well as the great dignitaries of the Empire, I am a prince, your most serene highness! and my most serene person, as well as all the other holders of the great dignities of the Empire, will be endowed with one of the grand duchies reserved by the imperial decree of the 30th of March, 1806. As the son of a prince cannot, in the noble hierarchy, descend to a lower rank than that of a duke, *all our children* will enjoy that title. But the new order of things erects no impassable or invidious barrier between the citizens: every career remains open to the virtues and talents of all; the advantage which it awards to tried merit will prove no injury to that which has not yet been put to the test." Thunders of applause shook the Senate at this announcement; and that body, composed almost entirely of persons of plebeian birth, whom success in the Revolution had raised to eminence, and many of whom had voted in the convention for the death of Louis, not only accepted with gratitude the imperial gift, which was thus the price of abandoning all their former principles, and put on with alacrity the state livery which was the badge of their servitude, but *unanimously* imbodied their devotion in an address to the emperor on the occasion, which [was] one of the most memorable monuments of political tergiversation and baseness which the history of the world has to exhibit."

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, who has resided a year in London, institutes a comparison between British and American Manufactures, and declares that the American, in those branches which they have become skilled in, are decidedly better and cheaper than the English. The following are some of his examples:—

"For some years a certain style of American Printed Cottons, as well as 4-4 Sheetings, have been imported regularly from Boston to this country for the E. I. trade, and a merchant of great distinction tells me the amount is considerable. These goods have been imitated here, and counterfeit tickets and marks put upon them, to make them as near like the American as possible; but the "Indians" soon detected the deception, and now they will only buy the goods of such parties as can be relied on. The explanation is this: the goods, white or colored, were wanted for robes, and the Americans use much better cotton than the English for that quality (size) of yarn: the manufacturers will not put as good cotton into coarse goods as we do, but they size strongly to complete the deception, and in coarse goods they use also poorer colors.

"I was a short time since in one of the great Tailoring establishments, and was shown by the master cutter a pair of shears made by R. Heinish, of Newark, N. J. 1839. The party told me he knew of but two pairs of them in London, and he would not sell the pair in question for £50, unless he had another—that he had been offered £10 for them—that they had been shown to the best London Cutlers, who would not attempt to imitate them. One trial was made and proved a failure. I could give you many anecdotes of a like kind. One of your oldest hardware merchants, who would have disdained a domestic hardware business, brought over here some months since a variety of samples of American hardware to be imitated for his trade in New York, and found they could not be made as cheaply here as in America. From this he went to Belgium, Holland, and Germany, and found *every where the same* results.

"In almost every article (utensil) made from tin plates, or, as they are called, tin ware, we are greatly before them in style, convenience and cost. Besides, we have a hundred conveniences in this way for the kitchen and other household uses they know nothing of. Their prices are in general 100 per cent. above like wares in the United States."

It appears that we have at last discovered a way to make the Standard retract one of its slanders. The first acknowledgment, we believe, it has ever made of any of the thousand and one falsehoods it has uttered, is contained in the following paragraph:

"The Editor makes a great parade about the "forged letter" of Dr. Montgomery—denies that he published it—and calls upon us to retract what we have said. We have no disposition to do the Editor injustice; and were we disposed, there could be no *necessity*, for there are enough well grounded charges against him to sink him deep in the sewers of error and falsehood. We believe now that he *did not* publish the Letter, *but the Register did*, and that shall be alluded to at the proper time. Is the Editor satisfied?"

The Standard "has no disposition to do us injustice," forsooth, and yet it rejected all our appeals to its justice and honor, (if it had any,) to retract its assertion that the Editor of this paper had borrowed $10,000 from the Literary Fund and now owed that amount. He knows that his assertion was false, and yet, to effect his dirty party purposes, with liberal professions of "no disposition to do injustice," he allows his falsehood to remain uncorrected.

We doubt not that we shall be able to meet the Standard's "well grounded charges" when it tells us what they are. In the mean time we are of course utterly indifferent to the bald assertions of such a common libeller.

The stupidity and mendacity of the Locofoco papers is astounding. Take the following specimen from an Editorial in the last Standard:—

"Has Congress a right to make the farmer pay high prices for the benefit of the manufacturer? *Every thing the farmer buys is taxed*—his tea, his coffee, his salt, his sugar, his iron—and what for? To benefit Mr. Clay's friends, the lords of capital—the Manufacturers."

Every school boy in the land ought to know, that tea and coffee, two out of the five articles enumerated by the Standard, are *free of duty!* But "every thing the farmer buys is taxed," says the Standard; and doubtless there will be found many demagogues base enough to repeat the falsehood, and many Locofocos ignorant enough to believe it. But for what is "every thing the farmer buys taxed"? Why, says the Standard, "to benefit Mr. Clay's friends, the lords of capital—the Manufacturers." The Standard seems to think that nobody but the farmer uses tea, coffee, salt, sugar, and iron. Surely no farmer of one particle of common sense or common honesty, can fail to be disgusted with such a base appeal to his supposed bad passions or his supposed ignorance. To say nothing of tea, coffee, salt and sugar, (of which it is probable that the manufacturers partake quite as largely as their farmer neighbors,)—let one of those farmers pass into a manufacturing establishment, and see the tons of iron there used for machinery, and answer whether the tax upon that iron was laid for the special benefit of the manufacturer?

GOGGIN ELECTED!

We learn that the official returns of the election in the Albemarle District elect Mr. Goggin, by 3 majority, as follows:

| *Goggin.* | | *Gilmer.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bedford | 356 maj. | Orange | 16 maj. |
| Albemarle | 60 " | Madison | 377 " |
| Nelson | 101 " | Green | 87 " |
| | 517 | Amherst | 34 " |
| | | | 514 |

These are the *official majorities*, and how it happened that the sheriffs did not add them up right, we cannot divine.

We suppose that Mr. Gilmer will not, of course, profit by such a mistake, although he did not object to the three days voting in Madison.

It is a little curious that [illegible] had the official vote in [illegible] a few days.—*Richmond*

*Legisl[illegible]s.*—[illegible] on hand for sale, at [illegible] Office a few copies of this work, embracing every Report, Message, Bill, Resolution and Table, ordered to be printed by the Legislature of 1842-3. It will be found of great use to such individuals, of either party, as design appearing before the people as Candidates for the Legislature, next Summer. Price, full bound, Three Dollars.—*Raleigh Register*

*Wake Clay Club.*—The following are the Officers of the Clay Club recently organized in this County: Henry W. Miller President; Robert W. Haywood, Augustus J. Foster, William Laws, Stephen Stephenson, Vice Presidents; John H. Manly, W. H. H. Tucker, Needham Price, John S. Powell, Secretaries; S. W. Whiting, Treasurer.—*Reg.*

At 3 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out from the roof of the dwelling house of Gov. Dudley, at the South end of the town, and before it could be put out, destroyed the roof, besides seriously injuring the body of the house. The furniture was also greatly damaged in the removal.—*Wilm. Chronicle.*

MARRIED,

In New Hanover county, on the 9th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Shaw, Dr. J. B. SEAVEY to Miss ANN J. NEWKIRK, daughter of Bryan Newkirk, Esq.

In Columbus county, on the 23d ultimo, by the Rev. William Potter, JAMES A. ROZIER, Esq., of Robeson county, to Miss ELIZABETH DELIGHT COLEMAN, daughter of Philip Coleman, Esq., of Columbus.

DIED,

In this place, on Wednesday morning last, after a lingering illness of several weeks, Mr. JOHN MUNROE, aged about 30 years. The deceased was a gentleman of great moral worth—of strict integrity, and was possessed of amiable traits of character.—For several years he had been in the communion of the Presbyterian Church. As a man, he was modest and retiring, and such was his mildness, so conciliating were his manners, that he had the cordial regard and esteem of all who knew him. The deceased had represented this County in the House of Commons at the last two Sessions of our Legislature, and had always received a higher vote than any one among his political friends. He has left behind him a character fair and unblemished.—*N. Carolinian.*

In Wayne county, on the 12th ult, of Fever, Miss SUSAN COGDELL, daughter of Lewis Cogdell, Esq., aged 17 years.

In Randolph County, on the 10th October, THAMER COX, wife of Jacob Cox. Also, on the 15th of October, LUCINDA, daughter of Jacob and Thamer Cox. Also, on the 28th November, Mrs. MARTHA COX, wife of the above named Jacob Cox,—whom he married after six days courtship, the second wife living 9 days after her marriage, and dying 7 weeks after the death of the first wife.—[*Comm'd.*

In Wilmington, on the 17th ult., Mr. WILLIAM B. SIMMS, aged 50, formerly of Portsmouth, Va.

Near South Washington, New Hanover county, on the 18th ult., Mr. JACOB WELLS, aged 87, a Revolutionary pensioner.

On the 16th ultimo, at his residence on the Three Creeks, Marlborough District, So. Ca., of Fever, EPHRAIM L. HENAGAN, Esq., aged 46 years.

In Marion District, S. C., on the 22d ult., of acute inflammation of the lungs, J. V. GORDON, eldest son of R. Gordon, Esq.

At his residence in Wake Forest, on the 9th inst., Mr. FOSTER FORT, aged 65 years.

At his residence in Wake county, on the 16th inst., Mr. SOLOMON BLEDSOE, in the 60th year of his age.

At his residence in Warren county, on the 13th inst., DENNIS GIRALDUS O'BRYAN, Esq., aged 53 years.

In Cabarrus county, on the 16th of October last, Mrs. MARY FURR, widow of Paul Furr, Sen., about 80 years of age. Also, on the 17th, Mr. PAUL FURR, Jr., son of the aforesaid, about 60 years of age. Also, on the 1st November last, Capt. SAMUEL WEDDINGTON, aged about 70. Also, on the 17th inst., Mr. ISAAC BLACKWELDER, aged about 83 years—a soldier of the Revolution, and was at the battle of Camden, at Gates' defeat, and a great many of those arduous struggles with which the patriots of those days had to contend.

In Asheborough, on the 24th ult. JOHN MOREHEAD DRAKE, infant son of Col. J. M. A. and Eliza Drake, aged nine and a half months.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 16th ult., THOMAS O. BLACK, Esq., aged about 40. Also, on the 23d, Mr. JACOB SHUMAN, aged about 45.

In Lincolnton, on the 21st ult., Major LAWSON HENDERSON, in the 70th year of his age.

## Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

November 22.—Brigs Rowland from Guadaloupe, Baltic from do., Casilda from Providence, Margaret Ogilvie from Antigua; Schrs. Ellen from Philadelphia, Batavia from Providence. 23.—Brigs Wickford from New York, Alvano from Boston, Andrew Ring from Philadelphia. 27.—Brig Foster from Providence. 28.—Schrs. A. F. Thorn from New York, Pemaquid from Boston.

CLEARANCES.

November 22.—Br. schr Manchester for Nassau, N. P. 23.—Brig Barline for Philadelphia. 24.—Brig New York for Guadaloupe. 25.—Brig Oseola for Martinique; Schr. C. M. Thompson for Philadelphia. 27.—Brig Commerce for Guadaloupe; Schr. George for New York. 28.—Brigs Harriet for New York, Anawon for Havana; Schrs. Jonas Smith for New York, Ellen for Philadelphia.


# DAVID SHAW,

***Confectioner and Grocer,***

HAS just received per Steamer Cotton Plant, a Fresh and General Supply of the following articles, which he offers low for Cash, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Soft shell Almonds, | Rose and Cologne Water, |
| Palm Nuts and Filberts, | Oil of Lemon and Peppermint, |
| New crop Bunch Raisins, large, in whole, half, or quarter boxes, | Oil of Cinnamon and Essence of Peppermint, |
| Fresh Currants, | British Oil & Bear ditto. |
| East India Preserved Ginger, | Macassar Oil and Opodeldoc, |
| Starch and Citron, | A large assortment of Cordials, |
| Nutmegs and Cloves, | Port Wine and Madeira |
| Essence of Lemon and Cinnamon, | ditto. |
| Hair Powder & Camphor | |

N. B. Wholesale price of Candies, 25 cents per lb., by taking 100 lbs.; Retail price, 30 cts. per lb.

*December* 5, 1843. 83-6w

## The Subscribers have just received,

121 BOXES Tin Plate, assorted, IX, also extra sizes and 2 cross, being from the celebrated manufacture of Whilden. They recommend it with confidence to consumers and others, as a superior article, being free from blisters, and having a beautiful wash, and in excellent order, direct from the manufacturer. Purchasers are invited to examine it before purchasing, as they will sell it as low as can be had in this market.

—ALSO—

2000 lbs. assorted Iron WIRE, Nos. 1 to 18,
2 tons Russia, American, and English Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 11 to 27,
Sheet and Bolt Copper, and Brass Sheet Zink and Lead,
Bar and Pig Lead,
English and India Block Tin.
Also a full and general assortment of Bar Iron, Round, flat and square Hoop and Band Iron, Nail and Spike Rods,
Sanderson's & Naylor's celebrated Cast Steel, English Hoop L and American Blistered Steel, German and Spring Steel,

With a general assortment of **Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c. &c.,** which they will sell on favorable terms, and respectfully call.

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.

[illegible] 5, 1843. 83-3m

NOTICE.

The [illegible]ed had the misfortune, on Tuesday last, to have his Kitchen burned, with all contained. He trusts that those to whom indebted, will extend to him their indulgence [illegible]dence; and those indebted to [illegible]m, will [illegible]ward promptly and discharge their obligations to him, as his necessities are urgent.

MALCOM GILLIS, Sen.

*Cumberland County, Dec.* 1, 1843. 83tf


FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—DECEMBER 6.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 30 a 33 | Lead, bar, | 5 a 6 |
| Ditto, apple, | 30 a 33 | Mackerel, hf. bl. No. 1, | $7 25 |
| Bacon, | 6½ a 7 | Molasses, | 25 a 30 |
| Beeswax, | 25 a 27 | Oats, | 30 |
| Butter, | 10 a 15 | Oil, Linseed, | 75 a 80 |
| Bale Rope, | 8 a 10 | Nails, cut, | 5½ a 6 |
| Coffee, | 9 a 10 | Powder, keg, | $6 |
| Cotton, | 7½ a 7¾ | Rags, | 2 |
| Cotton Bag'ng, | 16 a 20 | Sugar, brown, | 8 a 10 |
| Corn, | 40 a 50 | " Lump, | 14 |
| Copperas, | 3 a 3½ | " Loaf, | 14 a 15 |
| Candles, F. F., | 11 a 21½ | Salt, (bushel,) | 50 a 60 |
| Flour, new, | $3½ a $4½ | Sack, | $2 a $2 25 |
| Feathers, | 20 a 25 | Tallow, | 6 a 7 |
| Flaxseed, | $1 10 a $1 20 | Tin, box, | $12½ |
| Hides, green, | 4 a 5 | Tobacco, leaf, | 2 a 2¾ |
| " dry, | 10 | Wheat, | 75 a 80 |
| Iron, | 4½ a 5 | Whiskey, | 28 a 30 |
| Lard, | 7 a 7½ | Wool, | 12½ a 15 |
| Lime, | $1½ a $2 | | |

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 15 " "

REMARKS.—Since our last, there has been a fair supply of Produce in market. Cotton has improved, and is now selling at 7½ a 7¾. No change in other produce to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET—November 29.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 00 a 6 00; Flooring 7 00 a 7 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 11 00 a 13 00; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00; Corn 48 a 50; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 50 a 2 62.

*Naval Stores.*—Turpentine has not varied from 2 10 for some days. Tar has dropped down to 95 cents.

*Timber, Lumber, &c.*—Timber continues in good request, with an improving market; sales at 5½ to 7 of late. No sales of any kind of lumber. R. O. hhd. staves brought 12 dls. this week. Common shingles are bringing from 2½ to 2¾. An extra lot sold at 3.

A cargo T. I. Salt was sold at 22 cents.

A lot Martinique Molasses brought on the wharf 24 cts.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—November 28.

Bacon 7 a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 7 a 7¾; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 50 a 4 75; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

At New Orleans, Cotton 5¾ to 10½. Sales of the week ending Nov. 25, 40,800 bales. Receipts 190,567 bales, against 225,345 last year. Sugar 4½ to 6¾. Molasses 20½ to 21. Tobacco 2 25 to 4 44.—Flour 4 20 to 4 50. Bacon 2½ to 8. Whiskey 19 to 23. Corn 40. Oats 30 to 31.

At Columbia, Cotton 7½ to 8. Corn 45 to 50. Bacon 5 to 8. Flour 4 50 to 6 00.

At Augusta, Cotton 6¾ to 7¾—large sales.

At Charleston, Cotton 7 to 8¾, an advance of ¼ cent. Sales of the week 11,812 bales. Oats 30. Whiskey 24 to 25.

Total receipts of Cotton 353,520 bales, against 451,364 last year.

PORK.—A drove of Tennessee hogs at Charlotte, held at $3½, but little sold. Also, three droves from Kentucky, held at $3 to $3½.

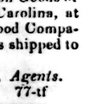

## DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

OPODELDOC, Madder, Castor Oil, Copperas, Bateman's Drops, Epsom Salts, Saltpetre, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Paregoric, Assafœtida, Sulphur, Logwood, Indigo, &c. &c.

At wholesale and retail, by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

# LAND FOR SALE.



The Subscriber offers for sale 600 acres of LAND, lying on McLennan's Creek, in Moore County, about six miles from Carthage, 200 of which is good Bottom Land, adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, &c., and convenient to as good a range as the country affords.

There are small improvements on the Land, (a Dwelling and Outhouses,) and excellent water.

Those wishing to buy, can apply to John Black, on Little River, or to the Subscriber, at Marion, Montgomery County.

ANGUS MARTIN.

*December* 2, 1843. 83-3w


MR. HALE—Dear Sir: Permit me, through your paper, to bear testimony to the competency of Mr. C. F. Sussdorff of Salem, in repairing and tuning Pianos, and to recommend him as worthy of the patronage of this section

## NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

# GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

**Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,**

Besides a General Assortment of

# DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

*October* 2, 1843. 74tf

## J. & J. KYLE

HAVE on hand and are now receiving, among other articles,

2175 pieces Calico, and 180 ps. Muslin de Lain,
165 pieces Alpaca Lusters,
268 pieces Cloths and Cassimeres,
Kentucky Jeans and Negro Kerseys,
Blankets and Flannels,
Tartan Plaid Shawls, and Victoria do.
Rich figured and plain Silks,
English and French Merinoes,
Pongee Handkerchiefs, and China do.
Jaconet, plain, striped and checked,
Bombazine and Eolians,
Sewing Silk, Spool Cotton, &c.

With many other Goods; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

*Sept.* 19, 1843. 72-tf

## Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's School

*Will be opened on Monday the 30th October.*

IN this institution the course of instruction will embrace all the subjects usually taught in the highest Female Seminaries. The School will be divided into three Classes, and a primary department, for which the charges will be $5, $6, $8, and $10. The extra charges are,

| | |
|---|---|
| French, per Quarter, | $3 00 |
| Music on the Piano, | 8 00 |
| Do. do. Guitar, | 5 00 |
| Use of Piano, | 1 50 |
| Incidentals, | 25 |

Instruction in Drawing and Painting can be obtained at moderate charges, either in the same building or the neighborhood.

*Fayetteville, October* 25, 1843. 77-tf

100 KEGS WHITE LEAD, a superior article, assorted qualities, warranted pure, extra No. 1 and 2, satisfactory references as to its superior quality given to those who have used it.

500 gallons Linseed Oil.

500 gallons Fall and Winter Strained Sperm Lamp Oil, bleached and natural color, warranted pure.

100 gallons Refined Bleached Lamp Oil, at 80 cents per gallon.

15 barrels Tanners' Oil.

500 lbs. English Lamp Black.

Patent Currying Knives and Extra Blades.

Scotch Grey Hones.

Scouring and Blacking Brushes.

Finger and Turning Steels, with every article in that line.

With a very general assortment of Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Putty, &c. &c.

Painters' and Manufacturers' materials constantly kept on hand.

10 sides superior Northern Band Leather assorted.

Emery from Flour to No. 5.

A constant supply of above kept on hand, for sale on the most favorable terms. Apply to

J. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, above Post Office.

*November* 7, 1843. 79-3m

## Annuals for 1844.

THE Gift; Literary Souvenir; and Rose

E J HALE.

## TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

*February* 10, 1842. 44-tf

## GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

THE AGENTS of the above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings at as low rates of premium as any other good Company.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

*Fayetteville, Oct.* 23, 1843. 77-tf

## MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

*Fayetteville, June* 18, 1843. 59-tf

## State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

*Superior Court of Law, Fall Term,* 1843

Benjamin Moorman, Admr. of John Moorman, deceased, *vs.* Willie Strickliu.

Original Attachment, levied on the Defendant's interest in one Tract of Land of 275 acres, more or less, lying on the East side of Pee Dee River, adjoining the Lands of Mial Wall and William Powell. Also, his interest in one other Tract of Land of 98¼ acres, more or less, lying on Mountain Creek, adjoining the Lands of Solomon Townsend and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Willie Strickliu, the Defendant in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Willie Strickliu to be and appear before the Judge of the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to replevy, demur, or plead to issue, or final judgment will be entered against him, and the Lands levied on as aforesaid condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, James P. Leak, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1843, and sixty-eighth year of American Independence.

JAMES P. LEAK, *C. S. C.*

90)

## CLOSING UP!

THE Subscriber has taken the house next door above the one recently occupied as a Store by J. C. & G. B. Atkins, for the purpose of closing up the business of said firm. Those indebted to the concern are requested to come forward and make payment.

Notes and Accounts due and remaining unpaid after the 1st January next, will be found in the hands of a collecting officer.

JOHN C. ATKINS,
Surviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins.

*Fayetteville, Nov.* 8, 1843. 79tf

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having it in contemplation to leave the State, respectfully requests all those indebted to him by Note or Account, to call and settle the same, as he is in need of money.

He has on hand a few SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS, which will be sold low for Cash.

M. N. LEARY.

*October* 17, 1843. 76-3m

## Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

*Sept.* 18, 1843. 72tf

**Rates lower than ever!**

# JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

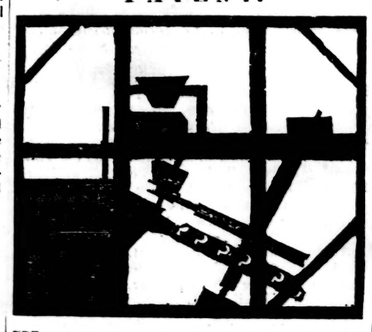
**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

JNO. McCASKILL.

*November* 3, 1843. 79tf

***The Inclined Water Wheel.***

**PATENT.**



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

*Fayetteville, Oct.* 21, 1843 77-1y

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, at the Tan Yard, good SOLE LEATHER, in lots of 20 sides, at 18 cents; a less quantity at 20 cents. Cash.

BEATTY, BYRNE & CO.

*Fayetteville, Nov.* 8, 1843. 79tf

## State of North Carolina

ANSON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term,* 1843.

George Maske and Sarah his wife and others, *vs.* Morris Moore and Jane his wife and others. Petition for Partition.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Morris Moore and Jane his wife, Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1843, and the 68th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 81-6w

## State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term,* 1843.

Martha Lockhart *vs.* Morris Moore & Jane his wife. Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Morris Moore and Jane his wife, the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, demur to the Plaintiff's petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1843, and the 68th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 81-6w

## Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,

Cordials, Coughs, Consumption,

☞ A fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

## NOTICE.

I WILL attend to any Job in my line of business, in Fayetteville or in the country around, at the shortest notice. I will take one or two white Boys as apprentices to the Carpenter's trade who can come well recommended for sobriety and industry. When in town, I may be found at Mr. A. A. McKethan's.

JOHN McDONALD.

*November* 20, 1843. 81-4t

## THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE in Store, and are now receiving the following GOODS, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel:—

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
3000 bushels Rock Alum Salt,
225 bags Laguira and Rio Coffee,
25 hhds. P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
12 tons assorted Iron,
200 kegs Nails,
20 boxes and bbls. Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
25 boxes Bar Soap,
15 half bbls No. 1 Mackerel,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
20 bx's Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
200 reams Wrapping, Letter and Cap Paper,
20 cases assorted Shoes,
25 chests and qr. boxes Teas,
25 coils Bale Rope,
30 ps. Cotton Bagging,
20 dozen Windsor and Cane Bottom Chairs,

German and Blistered Steel, Hollow Ware, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cheese, Collins' Axes, Crackers and Soda Biscuit, Candy, Demijohns, Snuff and Cut Tobacco, Brooms and Baskets, Bed Cords, Indigo, Madder, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Old Madeira, Port and Lisbon Wines, Sole Leather, &c.

—ALSO—

An assortment of DRY GOODS.

The above Stock of Goods has been carefully purchased in the Northern Cities, and will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

*October* 2, 1843. 74tf

## COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 9 at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

*October* 1, 1843. 42tf

## DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

### A PUBLIC BLESSING.

THESE PILLS, wherever they have been fairly tried, have established an enviable celebrity, and are daily superceding all other preparations of medicine in curing those diseases for which they are recommended. It is believed that the rapidity of the sale of this invaluable medicine (in those States of the Union where they have been introduced) and the reputation it has acquired in the brief space of twelve months, has heretofore been unprecedented in the annals of medicine, since the days of Hippocrates, the father of the healing art, to the present time.

[From Isaac M. Thomas, Merchant, at Talladega Springs, Alabama.]

*Talladega Springs, Talladega County, Ala.,* August 17, 1843.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and Costiveness for the last eight or nine years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about sixty boxes of Beckwith's Pills, twelve boxes of Peters' Pills, and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or no relief. At last, I was recommended to try Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and Pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them *to all,* as being, in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel willing to be without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable Pills constantly on hand.

☞ Price 25 cents per box, with all directions.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hindale, Fayetteville, and also at the Fayetteville Book Store.

*September* 25, 1843. 73-6m

## DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

A CERTAIN and effectual cure for Ague and Fever; also used successfully in the treatment of Bilious Fever, Nausea, General Debility, and Nervous Weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The Pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

☞ Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price One Dollar.

Also, Dr. Hull's celebrated Cough, Worm, and Headache Lozenges.

All the above for sale by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hinsdale and at the Book Store, in Fayetteville, and by the principal Druggists throughout the State.

*September* 25, 1843. 73-6m

## State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term,* 1843.

[illegible] *vs.* George W. Briley. [illegible] Partition.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George [illegible] Defendant in this case, is an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1843, and the 68th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 81-6w

## NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

# STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

# GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

*Among which may be found:*

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

☞ They will still continue to give particular attention to the Forwarding & Commission Business.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

*September* 26, 1843. 73tf

## ALL NEW THIS TIME!!

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL and WINTER STOCK of

# DESIRABLE GOODS,

Selected for the Retail Trade, embracing a general variety too tedious to enumerate. Those in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the Old Stand on Person Street.

P. TAYLOR.

*September* 9, 1843. 71-3m

***Edwin Glover,***

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

*(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)*

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

*Fayetteville, Oct.* 3, 1843. 74tf

## NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

*Fayetteville, August* 15, 1843. 40-tf

# JAMES SUNDY,

**Trimmer and Harness Maker,**

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices.

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

*Fayetteville, April* 27, 1841. 47-tf

## FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

*September* 1, 1843. 70tf

AN experience of about fifteen years has proved, *beyond a doubt,* that this Vermifuge is a *certain* and *never failing* cure for worms.

Since it was first put before the public, many worthless preparations have been forced into sale, which have had their day, and are now counted as so much trash, ☞ *whereas B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is daily increasing in popularity, owing to its intrinsic worth.* It has only to be used according to the directions, and if worms exist, they will certainly be expelled from the system. The price is only 25 cents per bottle, which brings it within the means of all. Be sure to get *B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge,* and avoid all other articles which are said to be as good, as none of them have the virtues of the *genuine article.*

*Whitely, Green Co., Pa., May* 1, 1843.

Mr. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.—Dear Sir: I have been using your Vermifuge in my practice for a number of years, and find it the most sure and safe *Worm Destroyer* that I ever had.

I was called to a child six or seven years old, in May, 1842, which was then in spasms with the worms. I gave it one vial of your Vermifuge, agreeably to directions, and the child passed 440 worms. In a few weeks, I gave it another vial, and it passed 200 more, making in all 640 worms. The child recovered immediately, and has enjoyed good health ever since.

I have prescribed it in many other cases, in which it has brought away 200 and 300 worms.

JONATHAN MORRIS.

*July* 1, 1843. 62-tf

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

## NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats,

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

# DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

*September* 2, 1843. 70tf

## NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine. CROCKERY. HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash,* or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

*October* 25, 1842. 25-tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

*March* 28, 1843. 47-tf

## FOR SALE.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels coarse Alum ditto,
1 half pipe Jamaica Rum,
1 do do Sicily Madeira Wine,
1 qr. cask Old Port ditto,
1 do do do Brown Sherry ditto,
Heavy 44 in. Bagging, Kentucky Rope,
Long and short handle Shovels & Forks,
Collins' Axes, Blacksmith Tools, &c.

D. McLAURIN.

*October* 2, 1843. 74tf

## ENTERTAINMENT.

***Look at This!***

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

*Fayetteville, October* 13, 1841. 71tf

☞ My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

## FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

*December* 27, 1842. 34tf

## BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

*July* 11, 1842. 10tf

## McCALLUM & CLARK,

**TAILORS.**

(Successors of H. Erambert.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their new Stand, on Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| For making corded or bound Coat, | $10 00 |
| plain ditto, | 8 00 |
| Pantaloons, plain, | 1 50 |
| Vest, plain, | 1 50 |

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

*Fayetteville, Dec.* 31, 1842. 39-tf

## A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

*December* 31 1842. 39-tf

## COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

*June* 7, 1843. 57-tf

## For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

*January* 31, 1843. 39-tf

## COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

*June* 21, 1843. 61tf

## French Burr Mill Stones for Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 1, 1840. 13-tf

*Encourage Home Manufactures.*

## GARDNER & McKETHAN,

**CARRIAGE MAKERS,**

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

*Sept.* 25, 1843. 54tf

## FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, N. C.

*October* 2, 1843. 74-1Y

## FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

*January* 11, 1843. 36tf

# F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

*January* 28, 1843. 39-1Y

**PETERS'**

## VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine,* for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

### Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

### Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

### Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

*May* 1, 1843. 52tf

## Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.